

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## BOSTON IRISH FAMINE MEMORIAL

### HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that on the feast on St. Patrick I rise to pay tribute to the Irish community of Boston and Massachusetts for building a poignant memorial to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Irish Famine. The Boston Irish Famine Memorial sits at the corner of Washington and School Streets, near Downtown Crossing, just a few blocks from where Famine Irish refugees originally settled in the 1840s. The memorial's place along the city's Freedom trail serves as a constant reminder of what the Irish and others sought when they braved oceans and continents to reach the United States of America.

Ireland's Famine, which lasted from 1845 to 1849, drove over 100,000 Irish refugees to the shores of Boston, where they arrived impoverished, sick, and traumatized by one of the great catastrophes of the 19th Century. Their rise from famine to fame is one of the great American success stories.

The Boston Irish Famine Memorial committee was headed by Thomas J. Flatley, an Irish immigrant who came to this country in 1950 from County Mayo. Mr. Flatley's reputation as a generous contributor to and tireless advocate of Irish and religious causes is well known in Massachusetts. He and his committee were able to draw upon hundreds of friends from the greater Boston community to raise one million dollars to build the park. Donations came from individuals and large corporations alike, and ranged from \$5,000 to \$50,000.

The committee was comprised of leading members of greater Boston's Irish community, and included college presidents and bank presidents, professors and writers, musicians and artists, and representatives of the major Irish Organizations throughout the state.

Massachusetts artist Robert Shure designed the Memorial, which features twin bronze statues depicting the odyssey of the Irish immigrant from tragedy to triumph. Mr. Shure is a well-regarded artist whose works include the bust of George Washington at the Washington Memorial in Washington, as well as the Korean War Memorial in the Charleston Navy Yard, Boston.

The unveiling of the Boston Irish Famine Memorial last June 28 attracted over 7,000 people, and included Ireland's Minister of State Seamus Brennan, Ireland's Ambassador to the United States Sean O Huiginn, Massachusetts Governor Paul Cellucci and Boston Mayor Thomas Menino. Bernard Cardinal Law, head of Boston's Catholic Archdiocese, blessed the memorial. Also present that day were the ordinary people of Boston's neighborhoods—South Boston, Charlestown, Dorchester, Brighton—many of them descendants of the Famine generation. For the, it was a day of remembrance and redemption.

It is worth noting that the committee invited representatives from the African, Asian, and Jewish communities to participate in the ceremonies. The Irish Memorial is more than the story of the Irish succeeding in the United States, it is a parable of becoming American. Since the unveiling, thousands of people from all walks of life have visited the Memorial, to reflect upon the story it represents. Last October Ireland's President Mary McAleese visited the site while in Boston.

The committee's success in building this memorial park in just over two years will soon be matched by the second phase of its humane and practical mission. It is currently working to establish an Irish Famine Institute in Boston to raise relief funds for people in countries still afflicted by famine around the world today. The Institute will also seek to honor missionaries and health care workers toiling in famine countries in the spirit of the late Mother Theresa.

"The Irish love to help others in need," Flatley says. "We want the Institute to serve as a beacon of hope for those people still suffering from hunger and disease a full century and a half after Ireland's Great Hunger occurred. The Institute will give to others what the Irish themselves sought when they came to Boston—compassion and a helping hand"

These words underscore the spirit of the Irish community of Massachusetts and indeed Irish people everywhere. I offer my heartfelt thanks and congratulations to the Boston Irish Famine Memorial committee for this tremendous undertaking.

## TRIBUTE TO HERBERT M. TANZMAN

### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, March 25, the Highland Park Conservative Temple and Center will present the coveted Chaver Award for exemplary community service to Mr. Herbert M. Tanzman. I am honored to join the Temple in paying tribute to Mr. Tanzman, a leader in civic and Jewish community affairs for many years.

Herbert Tanzman's association with and service to the Highland Park Conservative Temple and Center goes back to his Bar Mitzvah in 1935. In the years since, he has been a member of the Board of Trustees for 44 years, has held the posts of Vice President and Temple Finance Committee Chairman, participated on the Rabbinical Search Committees, and has served for over 40 years as Gabbai. In recognition of this life of service, he was named to the select group of honorary Life Members of the Board of Trustees.

Beginning with the time he served his country in World War II, Herbert Tanzman has maintained a distinguished legacy of community service. For his service in WWII's Naval

Aviation unit, Mr. Tanzman was awarded the Navy Air Medal. A combat veteran of the Battle of Iwo Jima, he has served as Commander of the Veterans Alliance, Commander of Jewish War Veterans Post 133 (New Brunswick, NJ), member of the National Executive Committee of the JWV, National Representative and National Foreign Affairs Chair of JWV of the USA, and Executive Board member of the Navy League.

Mr. Tanzman has demonstrated his leadership through every facet of his life. He has enjoyed a successful career as director for the Real Estate firm of Jacobson, Goldfarb and Tanzman Associates. He rose to the ranks of leadership in his profession to President of the New Jersey Real Estate Commission. He also demonstrated his commitment to his community as a Councilman and Mayor of Highland Park. He served on the State of New Jersey County and Municipal Government Study Commission, and the Board of Directors of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities.

In his tireless efforts to further the causes of human rights, the dignity of the individual, inter-group relations, and a prosperous community for all, Mr. Tanzman has been affiliated with a diverse range of organizations and causes. He has been active in the Job Corps, United Community Services and the Raritan Valley United Jewish Appeal. He has served as the National Liaison Officer to the Catholic War Veterans, and as National Civil Rights Chairman and National Legislative Chairman and National Chairman of American Indian Affairs. He has helped to build the civic life of his community and his country as a member of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of United Community Services, Trustee of the Middlesex-Somerset Chapter of the Multiple Sclerosis Association, Board member of Job Corps, member of the Board of Directors of YMHA, Chairman of the Building Fund Campaign, and member of the Board of Directors of the Central New Jersey Jewish Home for the Aged. He currently serves as National Vice Chairman and National Campaign Cabinet Member of Israel Bonds, and has served as an Executive Board member of the Greater Monmouth Jewish Federation. He is also President of the Ocean Cove Condominium Association in West End, NJ.

Mr. Tanzman is the recipient of the Jerusalem Covenant Award, the Humanitarian Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Ben Gurion Award, Israel's coveted Sword of the Haganah Award for record-breaking achievement in bond sales, and, together with his son, Roy, the Family Achievement Award of the State of Israel Bonds, which he received last year at the International Prime Ministers Club dinner in Palm Beach, Florida.

He and his wife, the former Mildred Siegel, have been married for over fifty years and are the parents of three children and grandparents of seven. Roy Tanzman, an attorney, is married to Brenda, and they are the parents of Jill and Brett. Roy and Brenda are previous recipients of the Chaver Award. Jeffrey Tanzman, a

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

chiropractor, and his wife Micki (Cohava) are the parents of Danielle, Arielle, Aviv and Shira. Their daughter, Maxine, a psychotherapist, is the wife of Jack Bock and they are the parents of Noah.

Mr. Speaker, Herbert Tanzman has dedicated much of his life to serving others. His dedication to family, community and country, and his abiding love and devotion to serving the Jewish people and the State of Israel, are exemplary, and inspiration to us all. It is an honor for me to pay tribute to this outstanding leader and to wish him continued happiness and success.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 51, I was on official Congressional business in Russia, and could not be present. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on this vote to pass H.R. 774.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT, H. CON. RES. 56

#### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce today a resolution commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA). It is right and fitting that the House of Representatives makes note of this important piece of legislation which serves as the basis for continued commercial, cultural, security and other relations between the United States and Taiwan.

The Taiwan Relations Act was passed into law on April 10, 1979 and has served as a critical element in preserving and promoting ties between the United States and Taiwan. The TRA has been instrumental in maintaining peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait since its enactment in 1979. It is my hope that the TRA will continue to serve to ensure that the future of Taiwan be determined by peaceful means. Regrettably, the People's Republic of China (PRC) has refused to renounce the use of force against Taiwan.

The United States is pleased with the flourishing on Taiwan of a fully-fledged, multi-party, democracy fully respecting human rights and civil liberties. It is hoped that Taiwan will serve as an example to the PRC and others in the region in this regard and will encourage progress in the furthering of democratic principles and practices, respect for human rights, and the enhancement of the rule of law.

The Congress looks forward to a broadening and deepening of friendship and cooperation with Taiwan in the years ahead for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the United States and Taiwan.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to introduce this legislation and invite my colleagues in the House of Representatives to support this Resolution commemorating this

distinctive piece of legislation and the unique ties between the peoples of the United States and Taiwan.

#### HONORING MARIAH MARTIN

#### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize a young student for her devotion and award-winning community service. On February 4, 1999, Mariah Martin was named one of Colorado's top honorees in the 1999 Prudential Spirit Awards program, an annual honor bestowed upon the most impressive student volunteers.

Mariah is a seventeen-year-old junior attending Poudre High School in Fort Collins, Colorado. Although her own education is foremost, Mariah divides her free time educating area youth. As a member of the Moose International Youth Awareness Program, Mariah has the opportunity to work with many different children's programs. Through these meetings, Mariah realized the importance of teaching positive lifestyles at an early age. As a result, Mariah took the initiative in designing her own curriculum. In January of 1998 her ideas were presented in the form of a nine-week education and self-esteem program for second grade students. The program includes activities on self-esteem, drug and alcohol prevention, smart decision making, healthy habits, problem solving and violence prevention. Success has led Mariah and her program to be invited into five more classes of second grade students.

At a time when many statistics suggest a downward trend in youth community service, the Prudential Spirit of Community Award creates a positive influence in honoring and rewarding outstanding individuals like Mariah. In only four years, the program has become the nation's largest youth recognition effort based solely on community service, with more than 50,000 youngsters participating. Programs such as Prudential's, reinforce community service at an early age.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to congratulate Mariah Martin and all of the Prudential Spirit of Community Awards winners. With confidence, I look forward to their leadership in America.

#### CONGRATULATING FRESNO CRIME STOPPERS

#### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a Fresno Bee article on the Fresno Crime Stoppers. Crime Stoppers has been a valuable asset in fighting crime in Fresno.

"A televised Fresno Crime Stoppers recently won first place for best re-enactment of a crime for cities with a population of 250,000 to 1 million in a worldwide competition.

More than 300 cities around the world took part in the contest, judged by Crime Stoppers

International, which rates entries on their creativity and authenticity. The Fresno entry was a re-enactment of robbery and homicide at the Ritz Bar in Fowler last year. Two representatives of Crime Stoppers received a plaque at the Crime Stoppers conferences in Gillette, Wyoming.

Crime Stoppers is published in The Fresno Bee to help Fresno County law enforcement agencies capture crime suspects. The Bee features a Crime Stoppers page, which began in January 1998, and is published every other month. The Full-page Crime Stoppers layout contains names and photographs of the 24 most wanted suspects sought by Fresno County's law enforcement agencies and a 24-hour confidential hot line to report tips.

In July 1998, the Crime Stoppers hot line led to the arrests of 27 fugitives. The suspects were arrested on charges ranging from spousal abuse to drug sales to assault with a deadly weapon. Tipsters collected \$3,600 in rewards. Callers who provide anonymous tips that lead to arrests can collect as much as \$1,000 in reward money. Callers are not required to testify in court.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce The Fresno Bee article, "Fresno Crime Stoppers Wins First-place Award." This Organization is a valuable asset to Fresno. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the Fresno Crime Stoppers many years of continued success.

#### IN MEMORY OF SISTER LEONA NIEBERDING

#### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of one of the most influential teachers of my life, Sister Leona Nieberding.

Sister Leona entered the Congregation of St. Joseph from St. Ignatius parish when she was 18 years old. Two years later, she was given her first teaching assignment at St. Joseph school in Canton, Ohio. This began a life of total dedication to the ministry of the education of young people. Over her 77 years as an educator, she taught at five different schools in the Cleveland area: St. Joseph, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, St. Ignatius, and St. Angela Merici. She also served as principal at St. Aloysius and St. Vincent de Paul.

Sister Leona worked hard to prepare young people for life, guiding them spiritually as well as intellectually. She demonstrated to her students the practical applications of spiritual guidance and ethical conduct in everyday life. Sister Leona was known for her devotion to young people and her insistence that they understand the importance of education and live up to her high expectations of them. In 1979, the Kiwanis Club of Fairview Park recognized her outstanding efforts by honoring her as the "Teacher of the Year."

Sister Leona, however, never sought credit for her deeds. She often organized the resources of her parish to ensure that the needy families were provided with food and clothes, without taking any credit for the work. These selfless personal efforts did not go unnoticed. Her service is in the finest tradition of nuns of

the Congregation of Saint Joseph, who dedicate their lives to serving God and their fellow parishioners.

Throughout her 96 years, Sister Leona touched the hearts and souls of many. We have suffered a great loss in her passing, but those of us who were lucky enough to have known her are better people for having shared in her special gifts. Sister Leona will never be forgotten.

THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK: HELPING TO EXPAND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE HEMISPHERE

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Inter-American Development Bank was established in 1959 with the purpose of helping to develop economic markets in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its original membership included 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries and the United States. Today, it boasts a membership of 46 countries, 28 within the region and 18 in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. The Bank has committed itself to financing projects that seek to improve the lives of our neighbors within the region by promoting small business, supporting state modernization projects with the purpose of strengthening democratic systems, and complementing ongoing public sector and economic reforms which focus on energy, transportation, and communications systems.

In an era of increased trade globalization and market diversification, the Inter-American Development Bank has played an essential role in helping expand competitive trade markets for Latin American and Caribbean countries. By 1997 in fact, the Bank had approved 2,456 loans totaling \$84 billion to help these countries work towards economic integration. As part of the Free Trade of the Americas process, the Inter-American Development Bank had been a key force in implementing strategies to support sub-regional integration and provide support for the FTAA Working Groups.

IDB's programs have served to strengthen the Western Hemisphere by helping to expand trade, diversify exports, and increase competitiveness. As the Inter-American Development Bank celebrates its 40th year of service, I commend their dedication to mobilizing resources for the region and for its role as a catalyst for social and economic development within the Hemisphere.

CENTRAL NEW YORK WORLD WAR I VETS HONORED BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT

**HON. JAMES T. WALSH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, March 24, 1999 at the Syracuse, New York Veterans Administration Medical Center, two Central New York constituents of mine, both

veterans of World War I, will be honored by the French government with a presentation of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, that country's highest honor.

As Chairman of the VA/HUD Subcommittee on Appropriations, I am extremely proud to know that these American warriors will be decorated in this way for their role in winning the war on French soil. They reflect the bravery and courage of thousands of young Americans who dutifully represented our nation and freedom-loving people everywhere.

They are David Ginsburg and Eugene Lee, two men who left as teens and returned to their community in Syracuse to continue on with their lives, raise families, and cherish freedom even more—knowing that they had done their duty to country, and that they had seen the darker side of mankind, but also the rewards of valor.

In 1917, David Ginsburg, who will celebrate his 101st birthday on April 18 this year, enlisted in the National Guard 4th Ambulance Company, a unit that was part of the American Expeditionary Forces sent to Mexico to capture Pancho Villa. After returning to the U.S., the unit was sent to France while World War I raged. After the war, Mr. Ginsburg joined the Marine Corps and served for 16 years. Today he is believed to be the oldest living Marine Corps Drill Instructor. He has been an active member of the Jewish War Veterans Post 131. He returned to civilian life in Syracuse to work for more than 35 years for the Eastwood, Netherland and Seneca Dairies.

Also in 1917, Eugene Lee, who will celebrate his 100th birthday on the very day of this ceremony, enlisted in the Marine Corps. Among the first Marines sent to France, he was wounded while fighting the Germans at Belleau Wood on June 6 and 7, 1918. Following recovery, he served in Germany with the Army of Occupation. He was one of the last American troops to return home after the war. He was awarded the Purple Heart and Silver Star for Heroism. Mr. Lee returned home and worked 42 years for New York Lighting Company, which today is Niagara Mohawk.

We applaud these two individuals on the occasion of this great commemorative honor. I also want to thank the French government for making this award.

RETIREMENT TRIBUTE TO ROGER J. DOLAN

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Roger J. Dolan on the occasion of his retirement from the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District and recognizing him for his many years of dedicated public service.

Roger has enjoyed a career marked with many personal and professional achievements. During his time with the East Bay Municipal Utility District, Roger was responsible for the pilot investigation of physical, chemical, and biological processes which established the design criteria for a 120 million gallon per day high purity oxygen activated sludge proc-

ess. He supervised the design of this \$85 million plant, and managed its construction.

Since becoming the general manager-chief engineer of the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District in 1977, Roger Dolan has developed a nationally recognized household hazardous waste facility, and a 45 million gallon per day secondary treatment plant with sludge incineration, ultra-violet disinfection and water reclamation.

While Roger's achievements have won him the praise and respect of his colleagues and peers, these deserving benchmarks cannot overshadow his consistent commitment to environmental protection and his exemplary stewardship of our natural resources. His pursuit of technological innovation in the field of wastewater treatment and water recycling, and his promotion of scientific research into the methods of protecting the waters, fish and wildlife in the San Francisco Bay, are the hallmarks of his career for which I am most thankful.

I know I speak for all the Members of this Chamber when I wish Roger J. Dolan a very happy and healthy retirement, and when I thank him for the many contributions he has made to our community.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES MANDEL

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, March 25, the Highland Park Conservative Temple and Center will present the coveted Chaver Award for exemplary community service to Mr. Charles J. Mandel. This is a richly deserved honor, and I am proud to join in paying tribute to Mr. Mandel for his tireless service to the temple and to our community.

Mr. Mandel, known as Charlie to his many friends, has certainly left his mark on the temple, both in terms of the physical facility, as well as in his service to temple community. He can frequently be seen with a screwdriver or a hammer or a tape measure in his "golden hands." But Charlie Mandel's fingerprints go far deeper. He has been affiliated with the Highland Park Conservative Temple and Center since 1953. After officially joining the temple in 1955, he was appointed Gabbai, and continues in that position to this day as Senior Gabbai. He was elected to the Temple Board of Trustees in 1955, and continues to serve on the board where he has also held the posts of recording secretary and financial secretary. In recognition of his loyalty and commitment, he was granted honorary life membership to the Board of Trustees, a position held by only four other people.

Mr. Mandel has been active on the Religious Committee, House Committee, Bazaar Committee, and has had the unique experiences of serving on the Rabbinical Search Committees for both Rabbi Yakov Hilsenrath and Rabbi Eliot Malomet. In addition, he was Chairman of the "Special Fundraising Committee" for 40 years.

Charles Mandel was born in Jersey City, where he graduated from William L. Dickson High School in 1936. He then went on to Rutgers University and received a bachelor of science degree in ceramic engineering in 1938. He served as plant manager and ceramic engineer with the Willett Company for

42 years. Following his retirement, he is continuing in his professional capacity as a consulting engineer for New Jersey Porcelain Company and Lenape Products Company in Trenton, NJ.

Mr. Mandel is a member of the New Jersey Ceramic Association, the Highland Park Committee on Aging and the Rutgers Alumni Association. Married to the former Gussie Siegel for over 58 years, they are the proud parents of three children and four grandchildren. Dr. Matthew Mandel, an endodontist, is married to Lynn and the father of Alexander. Their daughter, Madeline Crass, a school teacher, is the mother of Scott. Robert Mandel, a businessman, married to Rayne, is the father of Levi and Benjamin.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 50, I was on official Congressional business in Russia, and could not be present. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on this vote to pass H.R. 819.

#### SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ISRAELI EMBASSY BOMBING IN ARGENTINA

#### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, few Americans would associate Latin America with Middle East terrorism; however, the reality is that we do have Middle East terrorist activity in our very own backyard. Not long ago, I led a congressional delegation to South America, and many Members learned for the first time of Hizbollah's active presence developing funding support and other bases of operations for its international terrorist goals.

Sadly, today is the seventh anniversary of the 1992 terrorist bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina. That cowardly, deadly terrorist attack took 29 lives, and injured more than 200. It has been seven years since this savage and ruthless act of terror, directed against Jewish targets in Argentina, caused the murder of these innocent victims. It destroyed the diplomatic mission of the state of Israel, plunged the largest Jewish community in South America into perpetual fear, and threatened the civilized world. In fact, this horror was compounded two years later when the AMIA Jewish community center in Buenos Aires was destroyed by a terrorist car bomb.

Both of these brutal crimes have remained unsolved. After years of investigation, little substantive progress has been made in apprehending those responsible. Accordingly, I urge the Argentinean government to vigorously continue to pursue those investigations.

Relatives of the 29 victims of the Israeli Embassy bombing, including Ralph and Helen Goldman, American citizens in New York, who lost their son David Ben Rafael in the attack,

will never reclaim their loved ones, or recover from this tragic loss. Our hearts are with the Goldmans and with the other families as we memorialize their children, mothers, fathers, sons and daughters, who were killed in these bombings. The entire civilized world has been brutalized. With each act of terror, freedom and liberty suffers defeat. With every act of terrorism left unsolved, democracy and justice are diminished.

The United States remains in the forefront in the war against terrorism. We implore the international community to join in this battle. We urge Argentina to uphold global standard against international terrorism and help solve these crimes which claimed the lives of so many in the Jewish community.

We pay tribute to the victims of the Israeli Embassy and AMIA bombings. They will not be forgotten. Together we can best honor their memory by solving the crimes which claimed their lives, bringing their murders to justice, and creating an environment which assures that terror will not claim any additional victims. The U.S. has provided assistance and support to the government of Argentina in that effort.

A Jewish tradition states, "Justice, justice shalt thou pursue." This is an American ideal as well as a universal humanitarian imperative.

#### HONORING COLORADO GIRLS STATE BASKETBALL 2A CHAMPIONS— FOWLER HIGH SCHOOL

#### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my heartiest congratulations to the Fowler High School girls basketball team on their impressive Colorado State 2A Championship. The victory, a 57-43 win over Swink High School, was a superb contest between two talented and deserving teams. In championship competition, though, one team must emerge victorious, and Fowler proved themselves the best in their class—truly second to none.

The State 2A Championship is the highest achievement in high school basketball. This coveted trophy symbolizes more than just the team and its coach, Greg Fruhwirth, as it also represents the staunch support of the players' families, fellow students, school personnel, and the community. From now on, these people can point to the 1998-1999 girls basketball team with pride, and know they were part of a remarkable athletic endeavor. Indeed, visitors to this town and school will see a sign proclaiming the Girls State 2A Championship, and know something special had taken place there.

The Fowler basketball squad is a testament to the old adage that the team wins games, not individuals. The combined talents of these players coalesced into a dynamic and dominant basketball force. Each team member also deserves to be proud of her own role. These individuals are the kind of people who lead by example and serve as role-models. With the increasing popularity of sports among young people, local athletes are heroes to the youth in their home towns. I admire the discipline and dedication these high schoolers have shown in successfully pursuing their dream.

The memories of this storied year will last a lifetime. I encourage all involved, but especially the Fowler players, to build on this experience by dreaming bigger dreams and achieving greater successes. I offer my best wishes to this team as they move forward from their State 2A Championship to future endeavors.

#### CONGRATULATING MEHER CHEKERDEMIAN

#### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Meher Chekerdeman on receiving the Third Annual Armenian Education Foundation's Educator of the Year Award. Mr. Chekerdeman has been an outstanding educator for many years.

The Armenian Educational Foundation (AEF) has a proud history of supporting educational causes. The AEF is on a journey to recognize the fine educators who have preformed above and beyond the call of duty, and have contributed immensely to the betterment and quality of life for Armenian students. The role that an educator plays is of critical importance to the future.

Meher Chekerdeman has spent 32 years with Fresno Unified School District as a teacher, counselor, vice-principal, and principal. He holds a bachelor of arts degree in Social Studies, a master of arts degree in Education from California State University, Fresno (CSUF) and various credentials and certificates. Currently Meher is the Executive Director of the Fresno Consolidated Charter, Association of California School Administrators and a part time faculty member at CSUF. He has been a member, vice-chair, and chairman of various education committees and councils and has served as Chairman of the Board of Regents of the Armenian Schools under the auspices of the Western Prelacy Armenian Apostolic Church. Meher is an active member of several Armenian organizations and has received many awards and honors from organizations such as the Fresno City Council PTA, Fresno City Youth Development Program, Armenian Community Schools of Fresno and Holy Trinity Armenian Apostolic Church of Fresno.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Meher Chekerdeman on receiving the Armenian Educational Foundation's Educator of the Year Award. Meher has been an outstanding educator for many years. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Meher Chekerdeman many years of continued success.

#### IN HONOR OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

#### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Greek Independence Day, March 25th.

The fall of Constantinople in 1453 to the Ottoman Empire brought a halt to the important leadership role of Greeks. Their heritage

remained important, however, for others around the world. Tsarist Russia emulated the Orthodox and imperial models of Byzantium. Classical Greece offered inspiration and guideposts for the flowering of the Renaissance. And the influence of Classical Greece on the founding fathers of American independence is universally known.

During the rule of the Ottoman Empire, the Greek people never lost sight of their distinct identity and deep devotion to their Orthodox Church, whose clergy played a critical function in maintaining their language and religion. As the eighteenth century ended, the Greeks began organizing a struggle for their freedom. On March 25, 1821, Bishop Germanos called for all to join the campaign for Greek independence. Despite overwhelming odds, thousands of Greeks throughout the region responded to this inspiring call and fought heroically.

The combination of Greek sacrifice and bravery with the help of foreign volunteers succeeded by the end of the 1820s in establishing an independent Greek state. It was a struggle that caught the world's attention, in large part because of the admirable ideals of freedom and revived opportunities for a heroic peoples. We cherish and honor these same ideals today. The Greek-American community offers a cultural bridge between the two countries and takes pride that Greek ideals contributed to America's revolution before Greeks themselves had the chance to follow a related and successful campaign for freedom.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in celebrating Greek Independence Day.

**CHIEF JIMMIE L. BROWN RETIRES  
FROM MIAMI-DADE POLICE DE-  
PARTMENT**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to one of Miami-Dade County's finest, a man who has valiantly defended the streets of our cities for over thirty years, Miami-Dade County Police Chief Jimmie L. Brown.

A special celebration will soon be held in honor of Chief Brown's long devotion and commitment to defend and protect our South Florida streets. For the last 30 years, Chief Brown has served in law enforcement, his latest assignment being Chief of Special Investigations. He also serves as church pastor, radio show host, adjunct professor and consultant, always being instrumental and positively influential to many in the community. As a soldier in the U.S. Air Force, Chief Brown was awarded a Bronze Star and Air Force commendation medals for service in Vietnam.

General Robert R. Lee once said, "duty is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less." These words embody the kind of exemplary life that Chief Brown conducted as he always lived a life of sacrifice and service.

Chief Brown additionally volunteers his time and energy to a host of other community organizations and affiliations. Having received over 100 awards from professional and civic

groups, as well as having earned an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from International Seminary, Chief Brown will retire in April and will be missed greatly by all members and employees of the Miami-Dade Police Department.

**FRIENDS OF IRELAND**

**HON. JAMES T. WALSH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, in the spirit of St. Patrick's Day, I am inviting all my colleagues to become a Friend of Ireland. The Friends of Ireland is a bipartisan Congressional organization established in 1981 by the late Speaker, Thomas "Tip" O'Neill. Every successive Speaker has carried on the tradition with Speaker HASTERT and Minority Leader GEPHARDT serving as honorary Chairmen of the group.

The purpose of the Friends of Ireland is to increase the bonds of friendship and understanding between the American people and the people of Ireland. We look for a peaceful solution to the problems of this troubled land. Our organization is open to all members of the 106th Congress who share its principles and has attracted widespread support over the years. There are also several Senators who are members of the Friends.

Over the years, the statements of support for peace in Ireland, condemnations of human rights abuses, assistance to the International Fund for Ireland and general expressions of goodwill have made a difference. The voice of the United States Congress is listened to very attentively in Ireland both in the Republic and in the North.

I would like to share with you this year's St. Patrick's Day Statement:

STATEMENT BY THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND ST.  
PATRICK'S DAY 1999

On this St. Patrick's Day 1999, the friends of Ireland in the United States Congress join with the 44 million Americans of Irish ancestry in commemorating an extraordinary year for the people of the island of Ireland. We are proud of the dramatic progress achieved in last year's Good Friday Agreement. We commend those who contributed to this historic agreement.

The Agreement is a unique opportunity to end a tragic conflict which has caused needless tragedy and destruction. It holds out the promise of a new beginning, honorable and realistic, for all involved. The Agreement was endorsed decisively by the people in both parts of the island of Ireland as a clear democratic mandate to their political leaders. We call on all those leaders to implement that mandate fully and fairly, and to embrace the opportunity for peace offered by the Agreement with courage, imagination and empathy. History will not deal kindly with those who fail to do so.

We are pleased to welcome to Washington over the St. Patrick's Day period many of those who were central to the success of the negotiations leading to the Good Friday Agreement. We particularly welcome the Taoiseach, Bertie Ahern, whose outstanding commitment and leadership, both during the negotiations, and in the succeeding months, have been deservedly recognized. We also pay tribute to Prime Minister Tony Blair, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland Marjorie Mowlam, Minister for Foreign Affairs David

Andrews, the leaders of the Northern Ireland political parties, and many other Irish and British Government officials for their courage and determination to reach agreement despite the opposition they faced.

We congratulate John Hume and David Trimble on the award of the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of their efforts for peace. We take pride in the contribution made to the peace process by President Clinton and many other leaders in the United States. We especially salute our former colleague, Senator George Mitchell, for his indispensable leadership, and welcome the recent establishment by the U.S.-Ireland Alliance of the Mitchell Scholarships in his honor. We welcome the generous \$3 million contribution of the Irish Government to this scholarship fund, announced by the Taoiseach last September during our President's visit to Ireland. We also welcome the Irish Government's support of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, through a grant to promote the Festival of Irish Arts, in May 2000.

Ireland has given to America in many ways, including men to fight our battles from Revolutionary War to Desert Storm. In appreciation for these services, and as a special tribute to 12 Irish citizens who gave their lives as members of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Vietnam War, we are pleased to note that the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund's traveling wall, called the Wall that Heals, will be making a tour of Ireland from April 16 to May 3 this year.

This July, we look forward to welcoming the first 4,000 young men and women who will enter the United States under special visas provided by the Irish Peace Process and Cultural Training Program Act of 1998. The visa will allow these young adults from both communities an opportunity to experience America's unique blend of cultural diversity and economic prosperity. After their visit, they will return home providing the crucial skill base needed to attract private investment in their local economies. That Congress initiated and passed this visa legislation with unanimous support is evidence of our continuing bipartisan commitment to supporting the Good Friday Agreement.

We believe the most crucial task now facing the Irish and British Governments and all the political leaders in Northern Ireland is to build momentum for the full implementation of the Agreement. Inevitably, there will be continuing difficulties to surmount in resolving this deep and long-standing conflict. We believe the implementation of the Agreement offers the best way forward and the best yardstick to judge the policies and actions of those struggling to overcome these difficulties. We do not believe that the goals of the Agreement can be served by inaction or procrastination in implementing its provisions. Those who take political risks for the implementation of the Agreement can be assured of our consistent support.

Following last month's decision by the Assembly to approve the designation of the Northern Ireland Departments and the list of cross-border bodies, and the signing last week by the United Kingdom and Ireland of the historic treaties to set up the institutions, it is vital that this decision be implemented without delay. Progress in all of these areas is, of course, dependent on the establishment of the multi-party Executive, as provided in the Agreement. We are dismayed at the delay in establishing the Executive, and urge it be established as soon as possible. It is the best way to create conditions for progress on other difficult issues, including the problem of decommissioning.

The carnage inflicted on the town of Omagh last August was a grim reminder that, in spite of all that has been achieved,

there are those who still do not recognize the futility of violence. The cowardly murder of Rosemary Nelson this week reminds of the urgency of the task at hand. The horror of these actions unites all the people of Ireland and Great Britain, and friends of Ireland everywhere, in a determination that such methods will be totally repudiated and will never succeed. We also condemn, in the strongest terms, the practice of sectarian attacks, punishment beatings, and other acts of violence. These actions are a violation of fundamental human rights, and serve only to promote further division and recrimination. Against this background of irresponsible and unacceptable reliance on violence, we commend all those who, notwithstanding the pressures caused by these attacks, refuse to be diverted from the pursuit of peace and political progress.

We have in the past consistently drawn attention to the importance of developing a police organization in Northern Ireland capable of attracting and sustaining the support of all parts of the community. We welcome the creation of the Patten Commission to propose new arrangements for policing, accountable to and fully representative of the society. A major responsibility rests on the members of the Commission on this vitally important issue. Their mandate from the Agreement should lead to far-reaching change and we look forward to their report later this year.

We attach particular importance to the provisions in the Good Friday Agreement which promote a new respect for human rights. Such respect is essential if the commitment to equality, which lies at the very heart of the undertaking, is to be given practical effect. We are heartened by progress in relation to the Human Rights Commissions and look forward to the development of close cross-border co-operation on this vital issue. We also hope to see early progress on the review of the criminal laws, and the dismantling of emergency legislation.

We are concerned by evidence of the lack of protection for lawyers active on human rights cases in Northern Ireland, as described by the Special Rapporteur of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, and urge an early response to calls for an independent inquiry into the murder of Belfast lawyer Pat Finucane. We will also continue to follow closely the progress of the inquiry into the tragic events of Bloody Sunday in Derry in 1972.

As preparations for this year's marching season begin, we note with concern that, despite efforts to encourage dialogue, the situation at Drumcree remains disturbing. We call on all involved to uphold the decisions of the Parades Commission.

The Friends of Ireland welcome the strong support which President Clinton and both parties in Congress have given to the peace process, and to the full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement, including the continuing support for the International Fund for Ireland. We salute the parties on what has been achieved thus far and believe that with commitment and determination, and a readiness to seek accommodation, the remaining differences can be overcome.

As we prepare to enter the new century, the parties to the Good Friday Agreement have a truly historic opportunity to achieve peace with justice for the benefit of all generations to come. As always, we in the Friends of Ireland stand ready to help in any way we can.

*Friends of Ireland Executive Committee:*

DENNIS H. HASTERT,  
RICHARD A. GEPHARDT,  
JAMES T. WALSH,  
EDWARD M. KENNEDY,  
DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN,

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,  
CONNIE MACK.

INTRODUCTION OF TRIBAL SELF-  
GOVERNANCE AMENDMENTS OF  
1999

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Tribal Self-Governance Amendments of 1999" and am pleased that 22 of our colleagues have cosponsored the legislation. My bill makes permanent a demonstration project that exists under current law which gives Indian tribes who meet certain criteria, such as experience in government contracting, accounting, and management capability, the right to take over the operation of Indian Health Service (IHS) hospital, clinics, and other health programs. The demonstration program, called Self-Governance, already is permanent for programs in the Interior Department and is an outgrowth of the original Self-Determination Act contracting authority.

The aim of the Self-Governance program is to pare down the layers of federal bureaucracy governing Indian affairs. Giving Indian tribes direct control over IHS programs has made the tribes more accountable to their members, and has resulted in a more efficient and innovative operation of health programs than had been administered by federal officials in the past.

The Self-Governance program allows tribes with two or more existing contracts with the IHS to combine them into one "compact", redistribute funds among programs where justified by need, and tailor or redesign various health programs to fit specific tribal needs.

This legislation truly helps further tribal sovereignty. I believe it is one thing to talk about legal theories contained in law books but it is quite another to see how tribal control and operation of these health programs have resulted in improvement of health care to Indian people. This legislation provides Indian Tribes with the opportunity to provide services and care for their own people. Further, this legislation will help reduce federal bureaucracy and give more local control over federal programs.

Similar legislation passed the House last Congress but was not acted on in the Senate. I urge speedy consideration of this important legislation.

THE CITIZENS' CHOICE ACT

**HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, most Americans and Members of the House of Representatives agree that our campaign finance system must be reformed. During this Congress, I hope we will be able to build on last year's progress by passing legislation to give ordinary Americans a greater voice in campaigns for the U.S. House.

Reforming our campaign finance system is one of the most difficult problems before Con-

gress. In the past, sweeping comprehensive reform has yielded a multitude of unintended consequences. Our campaign system is complex, and it will not yield to easy solutions or quick fixes. That is why I am introducing legislation that takes a small but important step in the right direction—toward limiting campaign spending and leveling the playing field between challengers and incumbents.

My bill, the Citizens' Choice Act, creates a voluntary system of publicly financed general elections to the U.S. House of Representatives. Under my bill, a House of Representatives General Election Trust Fund would be funded by a voluntary \$5 check-off on income tax returns, and would consist of one account per political party in every congressional district. Candidates who accept money from this fund must agree to spend no more than \$600,000 on their campaigns. The spending limit would be waived if a candidate's opponent refuses to participate in the public funding and raises at least \$100,000. My bill also includes a blanket prohibition on all House general election candidates from loaning more than \$50,000 to their own campaigns.

My bill addresses the most common criticism of public financing proposals: taxpayers should not subsidize the campaigns of candidates they oppose. That is why I would allow people to choose which party would receive their tax dollars. This eliminates the problem, while creating greater opportunity for citizens to get involved in the electoral process.

Mr. Speaker, some Members are too ready to believe that citizens strongly oppose public financing. I believe it is time for Congress to take another look at public financing of campaigns. Widespread frustration with our current system has grown to the point that Americans demand new solutions. People want fair campaigns, and I believe the American people will understand that an appropriate combination of public financing and spending limits is an effective way to govern our campaign system. I also believe citizens will welcome the opportunity to support our political system through my proposed check-off.

I urge my colleagues to look beyond any preconceived notions they may have about public financing of campaigns, and support legislation that gives citizens a choice in financing our electoral process.

NEW GUIDELINES RELEASED BY  
COUNCIL ON CHIROPRACTIC  
PRACTICE

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on October 1, 1998, the Council on Chiropractic Practice released new guidelines on chiropractic practice. These guidelines represent the culmination of a three year effort involving practicing chiropractors in 12 countries.

Titled "Vertebral Subluxation in Chiropractic Practice," the document has qualified for inclusion in the National Guidelines Clearinghouse, a project of the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research.

An estimated 40 million Americans utilize chiropractic health care services. These guidelines will improve the quality and value of



chiropractic services for these citizens. I want to acknowledge the Council on Chiropractic Practice, the World Chiropractic Alliance, and the Chiropractic Leadership Alliance of New Jersey for playing instrumental roles in their development. I commend them for their hard work in developing these guidelines and their dedication to improving patient care.

#### AN ARTICLE WORTH READING

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday's Washington Post (3/11/99) contained an op-ed piece entitled "Lies About China" by Michael Kelly, the editor of the National Journal, in which he outlines the failure of the administration's China policy and the latest of a long series of dangerous Chinese action.

The article appeared on the day that the House International Relations Committee was holding a hearing regarding the 40th anniversary of the Communist Chinese illegal occupation of Tibet and the full House was considering whether to send U.S. troops into Kosovo.

The issue of Tibet represents what eventually happens when a nation is conquered and absorbed by a hostile neighbor and the world ignores the fact. The people, their culture, religion, and government are destroyed and the world eventually pays the price by having a new powerful belligerent actor on the world scene.

Kosovo represents an opportunity for the world to deal with aggression appropriately at the beginning of the crises before a much more dangerous situation faces the world.

Accordingly, I ask my colleagues to note Mr. Kelly's article and to consider the ramifications of how we should respond to powerful undemocratic regimes that threaten the stability of the world community. I ask that the article be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 11, 1999]

#### LIES ABOUT CHINA

(By Michael Kelly)

President Clinton's China policy, a mess of corruption and carelessness and naivete, is collapsing under the weight of its own fraudulence, exposing the nation Clinton calls America's "strategic partner" as a threat to America's security and a thief of America's nuclear secrets, and exposing also the president and senior administration officials for their efforts to minimize and hide this unwelcome fact.

For the past six years, the White House has lied about China. It pretended, against all evidence, that the People's Republic was sincere in its promises to curb its persecution of democrats, Catholic priests, Tibetan monks, pregnant women and other enemies of the people. It pretended that China was sincere also in its promises to curb its spread of weapons of mass destruction. It pretended not to understand that China regarded the United States as enemy number one in its campaign to achieve regional dominance, particularly over Taiwan.

The days of pretense are dwindling down to a precious few. In February the PLA installed perhaps as many as 100 ballistic missiles on the Chinese coast opposite Taiwan. That led to new calls in Congress that the

United States proceed with a plan to erect a theater missile defense system protecting Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

In the first week of March, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright went to Beijing and attempted to appease Chinese fury over the threat that the United States would defend Taiwan against missile attack. The Washington Post quoted a senior Chinese official as saying Albright, in her private meetings, had "tried to pacify" China, telling officials, "Please don't worry, don't overreact," and assuring them that it would take the United States a decade to put any missile defense system in place. For her troubles, Albright won sneers and threats. "If some people intend to include Taiwan under theater-missile defense, that would amount to an encroachment on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity," said Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan.

Meanwhile, the New York Times, elaborating on earlier stories in the Wall Street Journal and The Washington Post, gave front-page play to a bombshell.

In April 1996, Energy Department officials informed Samuel Berger, then Clinton's deputy national security adviser, that Notra Trulock, the department's chief of intelligence, had uncovered evidence that showed China had learned how to miniaturize nuclear bombs, allowing for smaller, more lethal missile warheads. And it appeared that the Chinese had gained that knowledge through the efforts of a spy at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Berger was told the spy might be still in place.

The White House took no action. In April 1997 the FBI recommended measures to tighten security at the laboratories. No action. In July 1997 Trulock and other Energy Department officials gave Berger a fuller briefing, and Berger in turn briefed Clinton.

But Trulock's warning came at an awkward time. The administration was on the verge of the 1997 "strategic partnership" summit with Beijing. It was also facing congressional investigations into charges that the People's Republic had illegally funneled money into the 1996 Clinton-Gore campaign. Very awkward, really.

So Berger buried the embarrassment. He assigned National Security staffer Gary Samore to look into things, and Samore asked the CIA to come up with a theory of the case other than Trulock's. The CIA dutifully reported that Trulock's analysis was an unsupported "worst-case" scenario and Samore dutifully told Berger that no one could really say where the truth lay.

Wen Ho Lee, the suspected spy, beavered on at Los Alamos. Leisurely, the security council prepared a new plan to tighten security at the labs. Leisurely, finally, in February 1998, Clinton formally ordered the reforms into effect. Curiously, Energy Secretary Federico Pena never followed the order. The reforms were not instituted until Bill Richardson, Pena's successor, did so in October 1998—30 months after Trulock's first warning, 18 months after the full alarm, nine months after Clinton's directive.

In the meantime, the administration did everything it could to keep things buried. The Times reports that the House Intelligence Committee asked Trulock for a briefing in July 1998. Trulock asked for permission from Elizabeth Moler, then acting energy secretary. According to Trulock, Moler told him not to brief the committee because the information might be used against Clinton's China policy. Moler told the Times she doesn't recall this.

The White House's secret would have remained secret had it not been for a select investigative committee headed by Republican Rep. Christopher Cox. Cox's committee unearthed a pattern of more than two decades

of Chinese nuclear spying, including the Los Alamos case. The secret leaked. On March 8, Richardson fired Wen Ho Lee.

Yet still the White House seeks to hide what truth it can. A declassified version of the Cox committee's 800-page bipartisan report is scheduled to be released late this month—happily enough, just days before a Washington visit by China's prime minister. The White House is waging a desperate rear-guard campaign to force the Republicans to redact evidence about the administration's suspiciously deleterious approach to the Los Alamos spy case and also evidence suggesting linkage between Clinton's China policy reversal and campaign contributions from parties desiring that reversal.

But these tactics will probably fail. An angered Republican leadership is considering taking the matter to the full House, where an unexpurgated report could be voted out over Democratic objections. Good. Let a thousand flowers bloom.

#### HONORING THE WIGGINS HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING TEAM

### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my heartiest congratulations to the Wiggins High School wrestling team of Wiggins, Colorado, on their impressive and record-breaking Colorado State Class 2A Championship. This team dominated the competition, amassing 228 points in the Colorado State Wrestling Tournament, easily breaking the previous record held by Moffat County. This demonstration of individual and team prowess has set the standard by which all future Class 2A grapplers will be measured, and takes its place among the legendary Colorado sports accomplishments.

The State Class 2A Championship is the highest achievement in high school wrestling. This coveted trophy symbolizes more than just the team and its coach, John Pensold, as it also represents the staunch support of the players' families, fellow students, school personnel and the community. From now on, these people can point to the 1998–1999 Wiggins wrestling team with pride, and know they were part of a remarkable athletic endeavor. Indeed, visitors to this town and school will see a sign proclaiming the Class 2A State Wrestling Championship, and know something special had taken place there.

This wrestling team is a testament to both dedicated teamwork and outstanding individual talent. The combined talents of the Wiggins wrestlers coalesced into a dynamic and dominant force. Each team member also deserves to be proud of his role. The individual champions include: Jeramy Kyte (119 lbs.), Levi Dyess (130), Mike Miller (171), and Rudolfo Mendez (215). These match winners, along with the rest of the Wiggins team, are the kind of people who lead by example and serve as role-models. With the increasing popularity of sports among young people, local athletes are heroes to the youth in their home towns. I admire the discipline and dedication these high schoolers have shown in successfully pursuing their dream.

The memories of this storied year will last a lifetime. I encourage all involved, but especially the Wiggins team, to build on this experience by dreaming bigger dreams and achieving greater successes. I offer my best wishes to this team as they move forward from their State 2A Championship to future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF STANLEY  
SHEINBAUM

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Stanley Sheinbaum, one of the great beacons of liberal thought and socially responsible practice. Today, we mark the accomplishments of this great American, who has singularly left the mark of conscience on the history of modern America.

Stanley Sheinbaum's long career of good works in the public interest began with his revelations of CIA early and active presence in Vietnam. He then organized and coordinated the legal defense team in the Pentagon papers trial. He served as the Chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Southern California and as a member of the ACLU National Advisory Council for over 25 years. He has given freely of his expertise and time to the Center for Law in the Public Interest, People for the American Way, and California Common Cause. And he was consulting editor for the thought-provoking political journal, Ramparts.

Stanley Sheinbaum also made his mark on American politics as a Democratic Party activist. He served as a McGovern Delegate from California to the 1972 Democratic Convention and was instrumental in organizing substantial resources for the McGovern Presidential Campaign.

Stanley Sheinbaum's peacemaking influence has been felt at the local and the international levels as well. He was President of the Board of Police Commissioners and initiated needed reforms after the civil unrest caused by the Rodney King incident. He was also one of the early diplomatic pioneers who worked to bring Chairman Yassir Arafat into negotiations in a powerful effort to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. He also served on the board of Americans for Peace Now and the International Center for Peace in the Middle East.

Stanley Sheinbaum has demonstrated how one can be an effective advocate for justice at every level of life: local, state, national and international. He is a great visionary and a great American.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE JOSEPH  
W. DORSEY

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joseph W. Dorsey, an outstanding public servant and a close personal friend, who passed away March 15.

Joe Dorsey was that rarest of individuals who always placed the interests of his community above his own.

Joe served honorably in the Army Air Corps during World War II, and afterward returned to his hometown of Collingdale, Pennsylvania. He felt a strong duty to help maintain his town as a solid place to live, work and raise a family. From that time forward, Joe became a tireless worker for his community and the local Republican Party.

He served as president of the Borough Council and as tax collector in Collingdale. From 1966–1972, he represented the 162nd district in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. At that time he was elected Delaware County's Clerk of Courts, later becoming director of the new Office of Judicial Support. In each of these important positions, Joe exhibited strong leadership and he ably represented the interests of local citizens and taxpayers.

Joe was equally committed in his service to the Republican Party. Beginning as a local committeeman, he rose to become chairman of the Collingdale Republican Party and leader of his legislative district. Three times he served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Joe's commitment to Republican ideals, and his ability to bring out the vote on election day, made him one of the most influential leaders in my Congressional district. In fact, he managed several of my Congressional campaigns, including my election to Congress in 1986. I counted heavily on Joe for his political acumen and his knowledge of grassroots political organizing.

Joe's community service was varied, as well. He was a 40-year member of the Collingdale Fourth of July Association, a lifetime member of Collingdale Fire Company 1 and 2, and a member of the Collingdale VFW and American Legion. Joe owned an insurance business in his hometown, and he provided outstanding service to many of the municipalities and businesses in his area.

To Joe Dorsey, community service wasn't an option. It was a responsibility, and it was an honor. Whenever his neighbors called upon him, Joe was always there. There aren't enough Joe Dorseys in our local communities anymore, and his presence will be greatly missed.

I extend my deepest condolences to Joe's wife, Mae, to whom he was married for nearly 54 years, and to his daughter, Dorothy, who has served as my office manager since my election to Congress over 12 years ago. To them, Joe was a loving husband and devoted father. To me, he was a loyal friend and trusted advisor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in a tribute to Joseph W. Dorsey for his selfless dedication to his community and his country.

LEGISLATION TO HELP THE  
HORSE INDUSTRY

**HON. JERRY WELLER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues, Representatives KAREN THURMAN, RON LEWIS and JOEL HEFLEY to introduce leg-

islation that will end the unfair treatment of horses under the federal tax laws compared to other livestock and business assets. Under present law, gain from the sale of virtually every capital asset—except horses—qualifies for capital gain treatment once it has been held for one year. The holding period for horses, however, is two years. We think this unfair to an important industry.

There is no reason to treat horses differently than other capital assets. The horse industry provides sport, recreation and entertainment for millions. This industry has an economic impact on the U.S. economy of \$112 billion and supports 1.4 million jobs. It pays \$1.9 billion in taxes to all levels of government. In my state of Illinois the horse industry has an economic impact of \$3.8 billion and supports 50,000 jobs. However, the racing and breeding industry has struggled over recent years because of the proliferation of various gaming venues. As a result, race tracks have not been able to pay purses large enough to cover the expense of racing a horse. Making the capital gains holding shorter will give some help to these owners who are suffering because purses are too low.

This provision was apparently put in the tax code in 1969 as an anti-tax shelter provision. Since then there have been numerous changes in the tax laws, in particular the passive loss limitations, which have eliminated virtually all so-called "tax shelters." This tax provision has discriminated against Illinoisans and others for long enough. Whatever the rationale was for making the holding period for horses different, it has outlived its usefulness.

It is time to change the tax laws in this area. I welcome other members to join us in this effort by cosponsoring this important legislation.

EXPANDING CHILDREN'S HEALTH  
CARE COVERAGE

**HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, one out of every seven children is growing up without health insurance. These 11.6 million children—including 76,000 in my home state of Minnesota—are less likely to get preventive care to keep them healthy, or see a doctor when they get sick. This lack of health insurance coverage can have lasting effects. For example, children whose ear infections go undiagnosed and untreated can suffer from permanent hearing loss.

Sadly there are signs that the prognosis for the health of America's children is getting worse. The percentage of children covered by private insurance has declined from 71.5% in 1990 to 67% in 1997. Additionally, premium costs for family coverage are on the rise, placing health insurance beyond the reach of an increasing number of working families.

It is time for all of us to commit to solving this problem. Today, I am introducing two bills that would move us in the direction of a comprehensive solution.

First, I am introducing the Children's Health Coverage Improvement Act of 1999. This legislation would make children's-only policies widely available at group rates to employees who are already covered by a group policy.



Federally regulated self-insured health plans would be required to offer these policies as one of the options available to covered employees.

Many low-income working families simply cannot find room in the family budget to pay the increasingly large premiums for family policies. Moreover, many financially-strapped single parents cannot afford to pay family premiums designed to cover two adults plus children. Kids-only policies could provide an answer for these hard-working and hard-pressed families.

This legislation is sensitive to employers' concerns that they cannot assume further insurance costs. Instead of requiring an employer to shoulder a specified portion of insurance costs, this bill allows the dynamics of the group insurance market to create affordable children's-only policies for the dependents of group health plan beneficiaries.

I am also introducing a second bill to enhance the well-being of federal employees' children. This legislation would allow enrollees in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) to purchase an employee and children-only benefit option at a lower cost than current family coverage options.

My bill would help those federal employees who, because of cost, defer purchasing family health coverage. The bill authorizes the Office of Personnel Management to offer group-rated employee and children only coverage to enrollees of the FEHBP.

There is a real need for a health insurance product that better addresses the needs of low-income and non-traditional families than family policies that are currently available. Group-rated employee and children-only policies would help meet this unfilled need.

Shoring up the decline in employer-sponsored health care is one way to help get kids insured. America's 11,600,000 uninsured children need help. It's time for all of us—in the private and public sector—to pitch in and make sure they get it.

IN HONOR OF DEAN PAUL  
O'CONNOR

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Dublin, National University of Ireland, The Honorable Paul O'Connor. Dean O'Connor is the guest of honor at the twentieth annual Donahue & Scanlon St. Patrick's Day Party.

Dean O'Connor received primary and post-graduate degrees in law at University College Dublin, the largest law school in Ireland, before qualifying at the Irish Bar in 1976. He was then awarded a fellowship to study at the University of Pennsylvania where he graduated with a Masters in 1978. After practicing briefly in Philadelphia, he returned to his alma mater to take up his first teaching post. Dean O'Connor specializes in the subjects of Criminal Law, Evidence, and Family Law, and he is widely published in each of these areas. In 1986, he resumed his academic acquaintance with the United States as a Fulbright Fellow at

the University of Michigan where he studied comparative matrimonial property regimes.

Dean O'Connor has guest lectured in Europe, the United States and Australia. He is a board member of both the Irish Centre for Commercial Law Studies, and the leading Irish law journal, *The Irish Jurist*. He is also currently a member of the Solicitors profession's Future of the Legal Profession Committee.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring the accomplishments of Dean Paul O'Connor.

HONORING "MR. HOMES  
ASSOCIATION"

**HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with sadness to remember and honor a legendary person from my district, Mr. Harry Brandel, Jr. Mr. Brandel died last week after a long fight with cancer.

He was known as "Mr. Homes Association" because he led the Palos Verdes Homes Association for more than three decades. He relinquished this position only when forced to by poor health.

Under Harry's leadership, the community established strict development standards, helping to preserve its extraordinary beauty, low density, and high quality residential ambience. Harry leaves behind a legacy of beauty and protection that will outlast many generations.

Harry also left his footprint on the city's political life. He was known as a skilled politician, brokering consensus on many controversial development issues. He could do this with his low-key approach and his ability to be friends with his adversaries. This past January, Harry was honored by the city council as the community's longest serving public official. From one public official to another, it is a fitting remembrance, and one to which we should all aspire.

DIRECT CHECK FOR EDUCATION  
ACT

**HON. JO ANN EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, when I talk with parents, teachers principals and school administrators throughout Southern Missouri, it becomes very clear that much needs to be done to strengthen our local school systems. Aging facilities, increasing class sizes, and tight funding are placing a tremendous strain on the quality of education available for our children. And no two school districts are alike in their specific needs. Whether it's building new classrooms, repairing a hole in the gymnasium roof, hiring more teachers, or acquiring new computers or test books, only the parents, educators, and locally elected school boards really know what priorities need to be met in their schools.

There is no question that our local school districts are faced with significant challenges in preparing our children for the future. Unfortunately, our current federal education programs falling well short in assisting our communities to succeed. One of the problems is that 35 percent of federal education funds are spent on meeting the operation budgets of the more than 760 federal education programs spread out between 39 different agencies. This means that only 65 cents of each education dollar is actually making it to our classrooms. This diversion of funds is particularly burdensome on rural communities. Southern Missouri's school districts are limited in local funding options and we simply need more of our federal education dollars returned to us.

Another significant problem is the burdensome federal regulations and mandates that tie schools' hands and cut into educators' valuable teaching time. According to Vice President Gore's National Performance Review, if a local school district decides to apply for a Department of Education grant, the entire process takes 26 weeks and 487 steps from beginning to end. That's 6 months and countless hours spent on applying for a grant—all without any guarantee that the funds will be approved. I have heard from teachers in Southern Missouri who personally spend up to three days out of the week writing grants and filing out paperwork. This is time that our teachers—who are already overloaded with large classes and limited resources—could be dedicating to planning lessons, teaching their classes, and reviewing student's work. It seems to me that our education system needs fewer bureaucrats in Washington crunching numbers and dreaming up federal mandates and more teachers in our local schools educating our children.

I introduced legislation that begins to address the problems of funding and over regulation in our nation's education policy. My legislation—known as the: "District Check for Education Act," or simply "Direct Check"—would consolidate several Department of Education competitive grant programs and return federal education dollars directly to the local school or school district based on the number of students served. "Direct Check" funds are not tied to any burdensome federal regulations or mandates, and they can be used for purchasing text books, computers and technology, teachers' salaries, and classroom construction or renovation. Other allowable uses of these funds include literacy programs, job training initiatives, and drug and alcohol programs.

Education is a national priority, but it is a local responsibility. It has always been carried out and implemented at the local level. The bottom line is that no Department of Education bureaucrat who lives and works in the city of Washington, DC or its suburbs can possibly understand the educational needs of our children in rural Southern Missouri. My "Direct Check" bill empowers local school districts by giving them the control and flexibility to use federal education dollars in a way that best meets their priorities for improving the education system for their children. And by freeing up resources and giving them directly to local school districts, we can help preserve and strengthen our American public education tradition as we head into the 21st Century.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ELLA YON  
STEVENSON

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mrs. Ella Yon Stevenson of Norway, South Carolina. Today, I gladly join the community in celebration of her 100th birthday.

Mrs. Stevenson was born in Orangeburg County in the town of Norway, South Carolina on March 17, 1899. She is the daughter of the late Glen and Henrietta G. Yon. As a child, she attended Norway Public Schools. Mrs. Stevenson joined Bushy Pond Baptist Church of Norway, South Carolina at a very early age. She enjoyed singing in the choir until her health prevented her from participating. She is strongly committed to her church and community. To this day, Mrs. Stevenson continually offers support to her neighbors, friends, and family.

Mrs. Stevenson cherishes her family. She married the late George W. Stevenson. They had four sons: George Stevenson, Jr., James Stevenson, Arthur Stevenson, and Levern Stevenson (all deceased), and two unique daughters, Clara Mae Stevenson Pough and Reather Bell Stevenson Pough. Mrs. Stevenson has 34 grandchildren, 50 great grandchildren, and 48 great-great grandchildren. She currently resides with her daughter Reather Bell in North, South Carolina.

Please join me in recognizing Mrs. Ella Yon Stevenson as she celebrates her 100th birthday today.

REMARKS OF SECRETARY OF  
STATE MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT  
ON THE ACCESSION TO NATO OF  
POLAND, HUNGARY AND THE  
CZECH REPUBLIC

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last Friday at the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library in Independence, Missouri, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright presided over the ceremony marking the final step in the accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to membership in the North Atlantic Alliance. This was a historic occasion as these three former members of the Warsaw Pact, an alliance which was established to counter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, were now joining as full members of this western alliance.

Mr. Speaker, it was most appropriate that the ceremony marking full accession to NATO took place at the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library. It was under the far-sighted and thoughtful leadership of President Truman that NATO was established fifty years ago this year. We mark not only the 50th anniversary of the establishment of NATO, but also the 10th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of Soviet dominance in Central and Eastern Europe.

If any one individual deserves credit for the end of communist domination in Europe and

for the end of the Soviet empire, Mr. Speaker, it is President Harry Truman. He was the President to make the critical decisions in the early days of the cold war; he was the President under whose leadership the policy of containment was enunciated; and he was the President who established the critical institutions which were the basis of U.S. policy throughout the cold war. His successors—from Dwight Eisenhower to Ronald Reagan and George Bush—were simply implementing the fundamental policy that was enunciated, initiated, and put in place by Harry Truman.

Mr. Speaker, the accession to NATO of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic at the Truman Library was a quintessentially "American" event—the United States Senator who introduced our Secretary of State, my friend and colleague from Maryland, BARBARA MIKULSKI, is Polish-American; I had the honor of participating in that event and, as my colleagues know, I am a native of Budapest, Hungary; and, of course, our Secretary of State, Madeleine K. Albright who presided on this occasion, was born in Prague in the Czech Republic.

The remarks on this festive occasion by our Secretary of State, Mr. Speaker, provide an outstanding statement of the U.S. government policy that underlies this landmark addition of new members to NATO. Secretary Albright's speech also provides an excellent summary of the importance of the first half century of the NATO alliance as well as a discussion of its future. I ask that Secretary Albright's remarks be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to read and give them thoughtful attention.

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Thank you, Senator Mikulski, for that wonderful and personal introduction, and thank you for your great friendship. I want to thank you and your colleagues, Senators Roth and Smith and Representatives Skelton, Lantos, and McCarthy for your bipartisan leadership on behalf of NATO and NATO enlargement. You have helped to make history, because without your support we would not be here today.

Minister Kavan, Minister Martonyi, and Minister Geremek, excellencies from the diplomatic corps, Admiral Gough, General Anderson and other leaders of our armed forces, officials of the Truman Library—thank you for remembering my daughter—honored guests, colleagues, and friends, today is a day of celebration and re-dedication and remembrance and renewal.

Today we recognize in fact what has always been true in spirit. Today we confirm through our actions that the lands of King Stephen and Cardinal Mindszenty, Charles the Fourth and Vaclav Havel, Copernicus and Pope John Paul II reside fully and irrevocably within the Atlantic community for freedom. And to that I say, to quote an old Central European expression, "Hallelujah." (Applause.)

History will record March 12, 1999, as the day the people of Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland strode through NATO's open door and assumed their rightful place in NATO's councils.

To them I say that President Clinton's pledge is now fulfilled. Never again will your fates be tossed around like poker chips on a bargaining table. Whether you are helping to revise the Alliance's strategic concept or engaging in NATO's partnership with Russia, the promise of "nothing about you without you," is now formalized. You are truly allies; you are truly home.

This is a cause for celebration not only in Prague, Budapest and Warsaw, but through-

out the Alliance. For the tightening of transatlantic ties that we make today inspired the vision of transatlantic leaders half a century ago. That generation, which in Dean Acheson's famous phrase was "present at the creation," emerged from the horror of World War II determined to make another such war impossible. They had seen—and paid in blood—the price of division; so their policies were inclusive. They wanted to help build a transatlantic community of prosperity and peace that would include all of Europe.

But between the 1947 offering of the Marshall Plan and the forgoing of NATO two years later, it became evident that the reality of their times did not match the boldness of their vision. The Iron Curtain descended, and across the body of Europe, a brutal and unnatural division was imposed. Now, due to bravery on both sides, that curtain has lifted, and links that should have been secured long ago are being soldered together.

Today is evidence of that. For this morning, NATO is joined by three proud democracies—countries that have proven their ability to meet Alliance responsibilities, uphold Alliance values and defend Alliance interests.

Since the decision to invite new members was first made, President Clinton has argued that a larger NATO would make America safer, our Alliance stronger and Europe more peaceful and united. Today, we see that this is already the case. For NATO's new members bring with them many strengths. Their citizens have a tradition of putting their lives on the line for liberty: Witness Hungary's courageous freedom fighters in 1956; the students who faced down tanks in the streets of Prague 12 years later; and the workers of Gdansk whose movement for Solidarity ushered in Europe's new dawn.

As young democracies, these countries have been steadfast in supporting the vision of an integrated Europe. Their troops are serving alongside NATO forces in Bosnia. And each is contributing to stability in its own neighborhood.

As a daughter of the region, and a former professor of Central and East European affairs, I know many Americans have not always had the understanding of this region that they now do. Earlier this century, when Jan Masaryk, son of the Czech President, came to the United States, an American Senator asked him, how is your father; and does he still play the violin?

Jan replied, sir, I fear that you are making a small mistake. You are perhaps thinking of Paderewski and not Masaryk. Paderewski plays the piano, not the violin, and was President not of Czechoslovakia, but of Poland. (Laughter.)

Of our Presidents, Benes was the only one who played; but he played neither the violin nor the piano, but football. In all other respects, your information is correct. (Laughter.)

Later, after his father had died and World War II had been fought, Jan Masaryk became Czechoslovak Foreign Minister—my father's boss. It soon became clear that the revival of Czechoslovak democracy and Czechoslovak aspirations to be part of the West would be short-lived.

Czechoslovakia was also invited to join the Marshall Plan. However, Foreign Minister Masaryk was summoned to Moscow and told that Czechoslovakia had to refuse the invitation. He returned to Prague to tell his colleagues, "I now know I am not the Foreign Minister of a sovereign country."

Masaryk's statement reminds us of another great gift the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary bring to our Alliance for freedom: the living memory of living without freedom.

NATO's success has enabled generations protected by the Alliance to grow up and grow old under democratic rule. For that, we are enormously grateful.

But we must also guard against a danger. For there is a risk that to people who have never known tyranny, an Alliance forged before they were born to counter an enemy that no longer exists, to defend freedoms some believe are no longer endangered, may appear no more relevant than the fate of Central Europe did to some of our predecessors 60 years ago.

The Truman Library is a fit place for plain speaking. So let me speak plainly now. It is the job of each and every one of us, on both sides of the Atlantic, to bring home to the generations of today and tomorrow the compelling lessons of this century.

We must never fall back into complacency or presume that totalitarianism is forever dead or retreat in the face of aggression. We must learn from history, not repeat it. And we must never forget that the destinies of Europe and North America are inseparable; and that this is as true now as it was when NATO was founded 50 years ago.

Of course, there will always be differences between Europe and America. We have been aptly called cousins, but we will never be mistaken for clones. Today, there are splits on trade and other issues—some of which are quite controversial. But do not exaggerate, these are differences within the family.

However, I think I can speak for each of my Alliance colleagues when I say that on the central questions that affect the security and safety of our people, our Alliance is and will remain united, as it must. For the hopes of future generations are in our hands. We cannot allow any issue to undermine our fundamental unity. We must adapt our alliance and strengthen our partnerships. We must anticipate and respond to new dangers. And we must not count on second chances; we must get it right—now.

This requires understanding that the more certain we are in preparing our defense, the more certain we may be of defending our freedom without war. NATO is the great proof of that. For its success over five decades is measured not in battles won, but rather in lives saved, freedoms preserved and wars prevented. That is why President Truman said that the creation of NATO was the achievement in which he took the greatest pride.

Today we, too, have grounds for pride. For NATO enlargement is a sign that we have not grown complacent about protecting the security of our citizens. The nations entering our alliance today are the first new members since the Cold War's end, but they will not be the last. For NATO enlargement is not an event; it is a process.

It is our common purpose, over time, to do for Europe's east what NATO has already helped to do for Europe's west. Steadily and systematically, we will continue erasing without replacing the line drawn in Europe by Stalin's bloody boot.

When President Clinton welcomes his counterparts to Washington next month to mark NATO's 50th anniversary, they will affirm that the door of the Alliance does remain open; and they will announce a plan to help prepare aspiring members to meet NATO's high standards.

But enlargement is only one element in our effort to prepare NATO for its second 50 years. The Washington Summit will be the largest gathering of international leaders in the history of Washington, D.C. It will include representatives from NATO and its partner countries—44 in all—and it will produce a blueprint for NATO in the 21st Century.

Our leaders will, I am confident, agree on the design of an Alliance that is not only

bigger, but also more flexible; an Alliance committed to collective defense, and capable of meeting a wide range of threats to its common interests; an Alliance working in partnership with other nations and organizations to advance security, prosperity and democracy in and for the entire Euro-Atlantic region.

The centerpiece of the Summit will be the unveiling of a revised strategic concept that will take into account the variety of future dangers the Alliance may face.

Since 1949, under Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty, the core mission of our alliance has been collective defense. That must not change, and will not change. NATO is a defensive alliance, not a global policeman.

But NATO's founders understood that what our alliance commits us to do under Article V is not all we may be called upon to do, or should reserve the right to do. Consider, for example, that when French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman signed the North Atlantic Treaty, he characterized it as "insurance against all risks—a system of common defense against any attack, whatever its nature."

During the Cold War, we had no trouble identifying the risks to our security and territory. But the threats we face today and may face tomorrow are less predictable. They could come from an aggressive regime, a rampaging faction, or a terrorist group. And we know that, if past is prologue, we face a future in which weapons will be more destructive at longer distances than ever before.

Our alliance is and must remain a Euro-Atlantic institution that acts by consensus. We must prevent and, if necessary, respond to the full spectrum of threats to Alliance interests and values. And when we respond, it only makes sense to use the unified military structure and cooperative habits we have developed over the past 50 years. This approach shouldn't be controversial. We've been practicing it successfully in Bosnia since 1995.

We are also taking steps, as we plan for the summit, to ensure that NATO's military forces are designed, equipped and prepared for 21st Century missions. And we expect the Summit to produce an initiative that responds to the grave threat posed by weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

Clearly, NATO's job is different now than when we faced a single monolithic adversary across a single, heavily-armed frontier. But NATO's purpose is enduring. It has not changed. It remains to prevent war and safeguard freedom. NATO does this not only by deterring, but also by unifying. And let no one underestimate its value here, as well. For if NATO can assure peace in Europe, it will contribute much to stability around the globe.

The history of this century and many before it has been marked by shifting patterns within Europe as empires rose and fell, borders were drawn and redrawn, and ethnic divisions were exploited by aggressors and demagogues. Twice this century, conflicts arose which required American troops to cross the Atlantic and plunge into the cauldron of war.

NATO and NATO's partners have closed that book and are authoring a new one. In collaboration with regional institutions, we are encouraging the resolution of old antagonisms, promoting tolerance, ensuring the protection of minority rights and helping to realize, for the first time in history, the dream of a Europe whole and free.

So let us not hesitate to rebut those who would diminish the role of our alliance, dispute its value, or downplay the importance of its unity and preparedness. For if NATO does not respond to the 21st Century security

challenges facing our region, who will? If NATO cannot prevent aggressors from engulfing whole chunks of Europe in conflict, who can? And if NATO is not prepared to respond to the threat posed to our citizens by weapons of mass destruction, who will have that capability?

The 20th Century has been the bloodiest and most destructive in human history, and despite the Cold War's end, many threats remain. But we have learned some hard lessons from this history of conflict, and those lessons underlie all our planning for the Washington Summit.

We know that when the democracies of Europe and America are divided, crevices are created through which forces of evil and aggression may emerge; and that when we stand together, no force on Earth is more powerful than our solidarity on behalf of freedom.

That is why NATO is focused not only on welcoming new members, but also on strengthening its valuable partnerships with Russia, Ukraine and Europe's other democracies. Their inclusion and full participation in the transatlantic community is essential to the future we seek. For NATO's purpose is not to build new walls, but rather to tear old walls down.

Five years ago, while serving as US Permanent Representative to the UN, I traveled with General Shalikashvili to Central and Eastern Europe, to outline President Clinton's plan for a Partnership for Peace. That concept continues to deepen and pay dividends for countries whether or not they aspire to NATO membership. Today, former adversaries are talking to each other, training with each other, carrying out missions together, and planning together for the future. By fostering that process, we prevent potentially dangerous misunderstandings, address present problems and lay a solid foundation for future cooperation.

We also remind ourselves, that although NATO stands tall, it does not stand alone. The EU, OSCE and NATO and its partners form the core of a broader system for protecting vital interests and promoting shared values.

We learned in Bosnia earlier this decade how vital such a system is. We face a test of that system now in Kosovo, and we welcome Russian Foreign Minister Ivanov's efforts in Belgrade today to help achieve our common goal.

There, together, we have backed diplomacy with tools ranging from humanitarian relief to OSCE verifiers to the threatened use of NATO force. Together, we have hammered out an interim political settlement which meets the needs and respects the rights of all concerned.

When talks resume next week, we must be firm in securing this agreement. We must be clear in explaining that a settlement without NATO-led enforcement is not acceptable because only NATO has the credibility and capability to make it work. And we must be resolute in spelling out the consequences of intransigence.

To those abroad and in my own country who have raised doubts, I reply that the plan we and our partners have developed is not risk-free. But we prefer that risk to the certainty that inaction would lead to a renewed cycle of repression and retaliation, blood-letting and ethnic cleansing. The path we have chosen for our alliance in Kosovo is not easy; but it is right. It serves NATO interests, and it upholds the values of our alliance for which it was created and which we will defend.

Today, as NATO embarks upon a new era, our energy and vision are directed to the future. But we are mindful, as well, of the past. For as we welcome three new members, we have a debt we cannot fail to acknowledge.

In this room today are ambassadors and foreign ministers and generals and members of Congress. In this room, there is great pride and good reason for it. But let us never forget upon whose shoulders we stand. We pay homage to our predecessors and to the millions of soldiers and sailors and aviators and diplomats who, throughout the past half-century, have kept NATO vigilant and strong.

We pay homage, as well, to those who fought for freedom on the far side of freedom's curtain. For the Berlin Wall would be standing today; the Fulda Gap would divide Europe today; the Warsaw Pact would remain our adversary today, if those who were denied liberty for so long, had not struggled so bravely for their rights.

Let us never forget that freedom has its price. And let us never fail to remember how our alliance came together, what it stands for, and why it has prevailed.

Upon the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty, President Harry Truman referred to the creation of NATO as a "neighborly act." "We are like a group of householders," he said, "who express their community of interests by entering into an association for their mutual protection."

At the same time, Canadian Secretary of State Lester Pearson said, "The North Atlantic community is part of the world community, and as we grow stronger to preserve the peace, all free men and women grow stronger with us."

Prime Minister Spaak of Belgium added, "The new NATO pact is purely defensive; it threatens no one. It should therefore disturb no one, except those who might foster the criminal idea of having recourse to war."

Though all the world has changed since these statements were made, the verities they express have not. Our alliance still is bound together by a community of interests. Our strength still is a source of strength to those everywhere who labor for freedom and peace. Our power still shields those who love the law and still threatens none, except those who would threaten others with aggression and harm. Our alliance endures because the principles it defends are timeless and because they reflect the deepest aspirations of the human spirit.

It is our mission now, working across the Atlantic, to carry on the traditions of our alliance and prepare NATO for the 21st Century. To that end, we take a giant step today. And we look forward with confidence and determination to the historic summit in Washington and further progress tomorrow.

Thank you all very much.  
(Applause)

## GROWING RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN THE HEART OF EUROPE

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in the coming days the participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) will conduct in Vienna, Austria, a Supplementary Meeting on Freedom of Religion with the intent to discuss some of the key human rights concerns raised at the 1998 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting. The United States has a sincere interest in the deserved attention the OSCE is bringing to violations of religious liberty.

As Chairman of the Helsinki Commission (which has the mandate to monitor compli-

ance with the Helsinki Accords), I continue to be concerned with the growing evidence that religious intolerance is on the rise and violations of this precious freedom are cropping up among the stalwart participating States of the OSCE. This trend is especially noteworthy in Western Europe, in countries such as France and Belgium, where the parliaments, respectively, reports listing a variety of religious groups and institutions as "dangerous sects." The French, Belgian, and Austrian Governments have also established governmental centers to advise citizens which religious groups meet government criteria as a bona fide religion. If I may, Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment and share with my colleagues these alarming initiatives so that we may consider what these actions portend for all peoples of faith.

The clearest and most comprehensive commitments on religious liberty found in any international instrument are enunciated in the OSCE documents. Non-interference in the affairs of religious communities is central to the OSCE understanding of religious liberty. The tendency of a number of European governments to establish themselves as the determiner of the rightness or wrongness of a particular belief is in direct contravention to this principle. In addition, OSCE States have committed to eliminating and preventing discrimination based on religious grounds in all field of civil, political, economic, social and cultural life. Other commitments include the freedom to profess and practice one's religion alone or in community, the freedom to meet with and exchange information with co-religionists regardless of frontiers, the freedom to freely present to others and discuss one's religious views, and the freedom to change one's religion.

Over the past three years, the parliaments of France, Belgium, and Germany each established commissions to study "dangerous sects and cults" that have contributed to the discrimination and harassment of targeted groups. For example, an investigative report undertaken by the French Parliament in 1996 contained a list of "dangerous" groups in order to warn the public against them. Suspect activities, according to the report, include "recruitment" through evangelistic outreach and distribution of tracts, activities clearly within the internationally recognized right to free expression. Similarly, the Belgian Parliament's 1997 report had a widely circulated informal appendix that listed 189 groups and included various allegations against many Protestant and Catholic groups, Quakers, Hasidic Jews, Buddhists, and the YWCA. In Belgium, the unofficial appendix appears to have gained significance in the eyes of some public officials who reportedly have denied access to publicly rented buildings for Seventh Day Adventists and Baha'i because they were listed in the appendix.

Equally alarming, the French, Belgian, and Austrian Governments, as well as a number of state governments in Germany, have set up hotlines for the public and, through government-sponsored "information centers", distribute information on groups deemed by the government to be "dangerous." Characterizations of religious beliefs by these government information centers and publication of unproven and potentially libelous materials have already caused problems for a number of minority religious groups. Such government

action presumes that religious beliefs and spiritual convictions can be objectively analyzed by government bureaucrats in their consumer protection role. These information centers contradict the OSCE commitments to "foster a climate of mutual tolerance and respect," and excessively entangle the government in the public discussion on the viability of particular religious beliefs.

A few months ago, in October 1998, the French Prime Minister's office created the "Interministerial Mission to Battle Against Sects", which by its very name, suggests confrontation with religious minorities rather than tolerance. The Interministerial Mission's mandate includes the responsibility to "predict and fight against actions of sects that violate human dignity or threaten public order."

This is the latest example of how the French Government has taken steps which have negative effects on religious liberty. In 1996, the French Parliament placed the Institut Theologique de Nimes, a mainstream Baptist seminary closely connected to the Luther Rice Seminary in Atlanta, Georgia, on its list of so-called "sects." Since then, libelous articles about the Institut have been published in newspapers. The articles were based on hearsay of dubious origin. In addition, the church connected with the Institut recently reported that a loan application was rejected for the reason that the church is on the Parliament's "sect" list. Members of the Institut have also apparently suffered discrimination from people in the region; according to report, at least one church member has lost her job due to her attendance.

Since the 1997 Belgian Parliament's report with the unofficial appendix listing 189 groups, the Belgian Government has moved ahead with plans to establish an "Advice and Information Center on Dangerous Sects." It is my understanding that this center should be fully operational by the latter part of this year. According to Belgian officials at the Ministry of Justice, the new center will distribute official government views on the groups identified by the Parliament and may expand its inquiries to other groups not previously listed. A coalition of Belgian religious groups registered their concern at a press conference held in May 1998 in Brussels and continues to oppose the Belgian Government policies toward religious groups.

In Austria, a law restricting religious freedom became effective in January 1998. The law requires that a religious group prove a 20-year existence in Austria, have a creed distinct from previously registered groups, and have a membership of at least 0.02% of the population or 16,000 members before they are granted full rights under law. The Austrian Government's opinion that the government must "approve" religious belief before it is available for the public reveals a shocking retreat from democratic principles which encourage the free exchange of ideas and quality before the law for all religions or beliefs.

The tendency to increase control over religion or belief groups extends to Europe as a whole. Pan-European institutions such as the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly and the European Parliament have in the last year debated the role of government in controlling "sects." The tone of these discussions has been ominous and proposals include instituting even more government controls over minority religions.

The people of the United States are deeply committed to religious liberty. The 105th Congress overwhelmingly passed the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998. This act establishes an Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom and a nine-member Commission on International Religious Freedom who will monitor the status of religious freedom in foreign countries. Additionally, the Act encourages the President of the United States to become more thoroughly involved by regularly reporting to Congress on the state of religious liberty and by requiring the President to take specific actions against countries which violate this freedom.

Let me emphasize that the Act mandates U.S. Government action against not only countries engaged in persecution of religious believers, but also mandates U.S. Government action against countries that are actively intolerant of religious groups or those that allow societal intolerance to exist. The intolerant actions of Western European governments squarely are in the purview of the Act. The Commission, the Ambassador at Large, and the President are mandated to focus on issues of religious intolerance, and I encourage them to focus on the actions taken by Western European governments in light of international law and international commitments on religious liberty.

Clearly the actions taken by the Governments of France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria call into question the commitment those countries made to "foster a climate of mutual tolerance and respect." I urge the Administration to continue raising these issues with the Governments of Western Europe to insure through law and governmental practice that religious freedoms for minorities are protected.

#### GOOD FRIDAY TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT

**HON. JIM McDERMOTT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, we're here today because we share a common goal. We all want the peace process in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic to work.

As hard as it is to get folks to sign a peace agreement. It's even harder to make sure that it gets fully implemented.

We feel strongly that the best chance we have to ensure the Good Friday Peace Agreement is fully implemented is by creating jobs and economic growth.

The legislation we are introducing today is the first comprehensive effort by the United States to create real jobs and real investment in Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Irish Republic.

Our legislation uses existing trade and investment tools to stimulate tangible economic assistance to the people of Northern Ireland and the border counties. Faced with continued resistance to the Irish free trade efforts of the past, we concluded that a fresh attempt to fashion legislation that could address European reticence while quickly delivering meaningful trade and investment assistance to Northern Ireland and the border counties was in order.

The legislation provides for the creation of a \$300 million Overseas Private Investment Cor-

poration (OPIC) equity fund. Such a fund generates private sector focus and interest in Northern Ireland and the Border area and makes sure that women entrepreneurs have meaningful access to that funding. We believe that the multiplier effect from such a fund could generate a total \$1.2 billion in new private investment.

Our legislation also relies on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) to assist Northern Ireland's exporters to grow their economy and job base. For those of you who don't know, the United States Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) provides preferential duty-free entry for approximately 4,500 products from 149 designated beneficiary countries and territories.

GSP lowers the tariff rate for goods being imported into the United States. GSP already is in place for portions of the European Union. Because beneficiary designees are not required to change import policies. GSP designation for Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Irish Republic would not require them to seek an amendment from the EU or the Treaty of Rome.

Finally, the legislation relies on the International Fund for Ireland to increase funding for projects that will create rapid job growth in the private sector. The bill recommends six projects for funding and support that will provide both immediate and mid-term job generating growth.

We feel strongly that now is the time for the U.S. to send a clear, serious and solid signal of support to the parties in Northern Ireland that are struggling to implement the peace agreement.

Stimulating real job creation through improving access to our marketplace and encouraging private investment would send a strong signal to everyone that the price of peace could very well be prosperity.

#### THE COLUSA BASIN WATERSHED INTEGRATED RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1999

**HON. DOUG OSE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Colusa Basin Watershed Integrated Resources Management Act of 1999.

The Colusa Basin drainage area consists of 1,036,000 acres—1,620 square miles—in northern California within Glenn, Colusa and Northern Yolo Counties. The Colusa Basin Drainage District embodies more than 600,000 acres of the Sacramento Valley, spanning from Knights Landing in the south to Orland in the north, with the Sacramento River and the Sierra foothills forming the east and west boundaries.

Flooding in Colusa Basin causes approximately \$4.9 million in property damage each year. In 1995, a major flood did an estimated \$100 million in damage to private and public property. The costs of these floods are borne by residents, local agencies and the Federal Government. Large-scale traditional flood-control methods are not cost effective in the Basin. Instead, local authorities are focused on small-scale structural and non-structural flood control remedies that would produce

flood protection at a reasonable cost and have the added benefit of being environmentally acceptable.

The Colusa Basin and the Bureau of Reclamation have jointly developed an integrated plan that would provide flood protection for cities and agricultural areas by reducing peak runoff flooding along streams; capture storm water for local uses, groundwater recharge, and wildlife purposes; improve water quality; reduce land subsidence; and improve the quality and quantity of fish and wildlife habitat in the region.

The program includes the construction of 11 small, off-stream, environmentally sound foothill reservoirs and 10,000 acres of new wetlands and riparian habitat. This bill is supported by a wide range of interests, including local farm bureaus, cities and counties in the Colusa Basin, irrigation districts, the CALFED Bay-Delta program and conservation groups such as the California Waterfowl Association, among others.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and build upon the bipartisan coalition of cosponsors committed to improving flood control, water quality, and wildlife habitat in northern California.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. RON LEWIS**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I would appreciate having the following statement printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the appropriate place: Mr. Speaker, on March 16, 1999, I was returning from Moscow where I participated in meetings with leaders of the Russian Duma as part of a Congressional Delegation trip led by my colleague, the Honorable CURT WELDON. The purpose of our trip was to discuss missile defense issues and specifically H.R. 4. As a result, I missed Roll-call votes 51, 52 and 53. Had I been present, I would have voted YES on all three votes.

Rollcall No. 50—H.R. 891, Federal Maritime Commission Authorization Act.

Vote—"Yes."

Mr. Speaker, the Maritime Commission provides needed protections for U.S. shippers and carriers through its oversight and licensing activities. I support this bill which allows the Commission to improve services, address the Y2K computer problem, and continue its mission.

Rollcall No. 52—H.R. 774, Women's Business Center Amendments Act.

Vote—"Yes."

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 775 which will allow more women to benefit from the Women's Business Center program currently operated by the Small Business Administration. This measure simplifies matching fund requirements and increases authorization levels for the program making it easier for communities to establish centers that will educate and encourage small business growth.

Small businesses in this country exemplify the true meaning of what is called the "American Dream". This measure takes another step toward preserving that dream by encouraging more Americans to start their own business.

Rollcall No. 52—H. Con. Res. 25.

Vote—"Yes."

Mr. Speaker, I recently met with Prime Minister Netanyahu and other Israeli leaders who are working in earnest to gain a peaceful solution along the West Bank. These efforts include negotiations about the formation of a permanent Palestinian State.

Recent statements by PLO Leader Yassir Arafat, regarding his willingness to declare an independent Palestinian State along the West Bank, are threatening those fragile negotiations. Should Mr. Arafat follow through on his statement, he will be violating the Oslo accords and dragging the peace process towards hostility. I support this non-binding resolution expressing the sense of Congress that decisions about the Palestinian controlled land along the West Bank must be made through the negotiation process. It also states that Congress opposes any attempts, outside of the negotiation process, to establish a Palestinian State. The agreements made through the peace process must be upheld by all parties involved.

#### TRIBUTE TO WALNUT CREEK LIONS CLUB

**HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate the Walnut Creek Lions Club as they celebrate their 75th Anniversary. Since its founding in April 1924, the Walnut Creek Lions Club has provided immeasurable services to the citizens of Contra Costa County. I am proud to honor them as they celebrate their 75 years of dedication to the betterment of their community and the world at large.

Mr. Speaker, as you may know, Lions are committed to sharing their success by helping those less fortunate than themselves. Created in 1917 by Melvin Jones in Chicago, Lions Clubs International now enjoys over 44,000 clubs worldwide, with a membership of 1.4 million in more than 185 countries. In 1925, Helen Keller challenged the Lions to become "knights of the blind in the crusade against darkness". Thus began the Lions Clubs' renown for their sight-related programs, including SightFirst, the world's largest blindness prevention program. The motto of every Lion, however, is simply "We Serve", which eloquently expresses the true mission of this community service club.

Please join me in recognizing the Walnut Creek Lions Club as they celebrate their 75th anniversary. Their service-minded spirit is inspirational and I am honored that they are a part of my constituency.

#### EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT A POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JUNIOR LEAGUE

**HON. BOB BARR**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of a con-

current resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a postage stamp should be issued honoring the 100th Anniversary of the Junior League.

One of my constituents, in Georgia, Ms. Martina Goscha, a dedicated and long time member of the Cobb Marietta, Junior League, brought this important issue to my attention.

The Junior League was founded in 1901, in New York City, by Mary Harriman. The Association was launched for those more fortunate in helping those more in need. Volunteers would work in settlement houses on New York's Lower East Side to improve child health, nutrition, and literacy.

The Junior League's efforts caught on, and in 1912 the Junior League expanded to Montreal. In 1914, the Junior League of St. Louis marched for women's suffrage and was active in World War I efforts by selling bonds and working in Army hospitals. In 1921, 30 Junior Leagues joined to form the Association of Junior Leagues International (AJLI) to collectively advance their work.

As the AJLI expanded, its chapters became more involved in addressing urban issues; developing programs in education, housing, and social services. Among countless other issues, the AJLI has been active in collaborating on juvenile delinquency with the National Commission on Crime and Delinquency, and the U.S. Department of Justice.

In 1989, the Association received the President's Volunteer Action Award. In 1990, the AJLI launched a massive immunization campaign in four countries. Currently, 193,000 women are members of the AJLI, dedicated to improving their communities through effective action and leadership of trained volunteers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in supporting this concurrent resolution. The 100th Anniversary of the AJLI celebrates a century of community service by volunteers dedicated to community service, leadership and achievement.

#### HONORING INGLEWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. BOB CLEMENT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Inglewood Baptist Church in Nashville, Tennessee, on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary.

Inglewood Baptist Church was constituted on March 9, 1924, and came about as a result of the personal vision of Mr. and Mrs. R.J. Overall, Sr. who initially met with thirty members for Bible study in a personal residence located at 2330 Shelton Avenue on November 18, 1923.

These original charter members included: Mr. and Mrs. R.J. Overall, Sr., Mr. Robert J. Overall, Jr., Mrs. Ellen DeMontbreun, Ms. Mattie DeMontbreun, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hardaway, Mr. and Mrs. John R. West, Ms. Hattie Mae West, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burton, Mr. Edwin Ragan, Ms. Florine Ragan, Mr. Finis E. Smith, Mrs. Patie Gwynn, Mrs. Ennis Eagan, Mrs. J.L. White, Mr. Walter Roach, Mrs. W. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Caldwell,

and Mr. T. L. Cummings. These fine individuals came together to constitute a New Testament Church under the name of Inglewood Baptist Church, over seventy-five years ago.

Inglewood Baptist Church is to be commended for its outstanding contributions to the community over the years, including the biblical qualities of Bible study, prayer, fellowship, Christian education, evangelism and missions, as well as its continuing cooperation with the Southern Baptist Convention.

This congregation should further be commended for its commitment to world-wide missions through its annual giving to the Cooperative Missions Program of the Southern Baptist Convention and the missionaries the church has supported such as Archie and Margaret Dunaway, Dr. J. Mansfield, and Ethel Bailey.

Inglewood Baptist Church must also be recognized for its ongoing leadership as a ministry and outreach center serving Inglewood and the greater Nashville area while continuing a tradition of excellence through commitment to the future.

The Inglewood Baptist Church and its membership have served as outstanding examples of faithfulness and brotherly love to all of Middle Tennessee. I wish them the best on their 75th Anniversary.

#### REGARDING THE AGRICULTURE ECONOMY

**HON. DAVID D. PHELPS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking my colleagues Ms. KAPTUR, and the Ranking Member on the Agriculture Committee, Mr. STENHOLM, for gathering us here to talk about the agriculture economy. There is perhaps no more timely or pressing issue facing our nation's farmers and the legislators who represent them in Washington, and I am grateful to have the opportunity to participate in this discussion.

The importance of agriculture to the families and economy of Illinois' 19th District cannot be overstated, and I am proud to serve on the Agriculture Committee, where I hope to have a role in shaping our nation's agriculture policy. Every one of the communities I represent is deeply impacted when agriculture experiences tough times, and these are some of the toughest in recent memory.

The pork industry is in the midst of a crisis, and prices are also low for other commodities that are critical to my district, such as corn and soybeans. The Natural Resource Conservation Service in Illinois is facing a major budget shortfall that will likely necessitate office closures of month-long furloughs of all of the state's NRCS employees. Farmers are experiencing undue delays in receiving disaster assistance and other USDA payments, and Farm Service Agency offices throughout the country are understaffed and overworked.

I urge my colleagues to recognize the urgency of this situation and hope we can work together to find both short- and long-term solutions to the problems that plague our agriculture community.

I believe one way we can help is by exempting agricultural products from trade sanctions. The health of America's agriculture



economy is largely dependent on foreign markets, and our farmers should not bear the brunt of our sanctions policy.

Another issue that must be addressed is the efficacy of the crop insurance program. Too many vulnerable farmers are not being protected under this program, and I am eager to find a way in which we can ensure the affordability of crop insurance for those at high risk, while making the program attractive to those at low risk, all at a cost the federal government can bear. I am pleased that the President's budget includes several preliminary proposals for crop insurance reforms, and I look forward to building on these initiatives to develop a system that is strong and effective.

Let me mention one more issue of critical importance to Illinois farmers, namely ethanol. The ethanol industry has generated significant economic activity throughout rural America and created thousands of high-paying U.S. jobs. At the same time, the use of ethanol has reduced air pollution, oil imports, and our trade imbalance, all at a net savings to the federal government. I am anxious to help our corn growers find new markets for ethanol. This is a product with far-reaching benefits . . . to agriculture, to our environment, and to all American consumers.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. STENHOLM for demonstrating their commitment to American agriculture and urging us to speak out on this important issue. I hope we can use the momentum generated today to begin solving the problems facing our agriculture economy and to ensure that the agriculture industry of which we have always been so proud in this country remains strong for generations to come.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM

##### HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, our nation's social security system has traditionally been a "safety net" to citizens hoping to lead long and fruitful lives. However, changes in our society's economic and social conditions warrant reform.

The facts are clear. The Trust Fund will be depleted by 2032.

As such, the current debate is not about the necessity of reform, but what structural revisions will preserve the system long term.

I believe that reform should be synonymous with "guarantee"—guaranteed minimum benefits for decades to come. Reforms that do not ensure system solvency or include pension or private savings plans without such a guarantee are, frankly, indefensible.

Today, I urge my colleagues to support reform that, as Franklin Roosevelt said best, ". . . take[s] care of human needs" throughout the next millennium.

#### TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY DARROW

##### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Dorothy Darrow

who, for the last 30 years, has served as the Secretary of the Delta County Republican Party. In this capacity, Dorothy has won both the esteem and admiration of everyone, including myself, who has had the privilege of working with her. As Dorothy moves on from her position in the party, I would like to pay tribute to her and thank her for her many years of dedicated service.

First elected to the post of party secretary on February 7, 1969, Dorothy served with great distinction as secretary where she was chiefly responsible for coordinating and organizing the multiple activities of the local party. In doing so, Dorothy played an integral part in the success of both the party and its candidates for three decades.

Mr. Speaker, like those within the Delta Republican Party, I am truly grateful to Dorothy for her years of self-less service. She has been a wonderful asset to the local party, myself and other Republican candidates, as well as the Delta community at-large. As Dorothy ends her tenure with the Delta County Republicans, I would like to congratulate her on a job well done and wish her all the best in all of her future endeavors.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, during roll call vote No. 52 on H. Con. Res. 24, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

#### FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD RETIREMENT PORTABILITY ACT

SPEECH OF

##### HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 16, 1999*

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, as the Chairman of the House Subcommittee on the Civil Service, I was pleased to introduce H.R. 807. As amended, this legislation addresses serious problems that affect a small number of Federal Reserve employees who transfer to other federal agencies and also federal employees who move from federal agencies to the Federal Reserve. This measure also ensures that the access provision of the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998 will be implemented as Congress intended it to be.

The Federal Reserve Board maintains two retirement systems of its own. Both are similar to the retirement systems that cover most federal employees. One is comparable to the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS), and the other is structured like the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS).

Despite these similarities, there are also distinct differences between the Federal Reserve's programs and these federal retirement systems. One difference is how they are financed. The Federal Reserve programs are backed by real assets, stocks and bonds, that have appreciated to create a substantial cor-

pus from which benefits may be paid. In fact, the Federal Reserve's retirement fund is so over funded that it has not had to make any contributions to it since 1986. The CSRS and FERS systems, in contrast, are "invested" only in IOUs drawn on the taxpayers. Consequently, despite continuous employee and agency contributions, annuities are mainly paid from current tax revenue, and the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund is woefully under funded; its unfunded liability exceeds a half a trillion dollars.

There is also a difference between how employees who transfer between the Federal Reserve and other agencies are treated under the FERS system. Employees who transfer into the Federal Reserve receive credit under the Federal Reserve's FERS-like plan for their other federal service. But FERS does not provide reciprocal treatment to Federal Reserve employees who transfer to positions in other agencies.

Mr. Speaker, this is unfair. H.R. 807 will provide the retirement portability that is currently lacking. Under it, those employees who participate in the Federal Reserve's FERS-like retirement will receive FERS credit for their Federal Reserve years when they transfer to another federal agency. In short, this legislation provides reciprocity. Without this correction, former Federal Reserve employees would receive smaller annuities upon retirement than they otherwise should.

H.R. 807 also fixes another problem that was brought to the Civil Service Subcommittee's attention after we held a hearing on the Federal Reserve's retirement programs and marked up the bill at subcommittee. Under current law, Federal employees participating in the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) who transfer to the Federal Reserve Board, are not permitted by law to withdraw funds from their TSP accounts. Current law specifies that employees "must separate from Government employment" in order to be entitled to withdraw funds. However, employment at the Board is considered to be "Government employment." Therefore, employees who transfer to the Federal Reserve and are covered by its Thrift Plan may not withdraw the funds in their TSP accounts.

I amended this bill when it was marked up by the Committee on Government Reform to correct this problem. H.R. 807 now allows Federal employees who have transferred or will transfer to the Board to move the funds in their TSP accounts to the Board's Thrift Plan. I believe that this technical correction, along with the portability language in the underlying bill, are appropriate and necessary remedies to ensure Board employees fair treatment under current law.

Mr. Speaker, I am also very pleased to support section 4 of this measure. Section 4 was added to the bill by my good friend from Florida, Mr. MICA, who chaired the Civil Service Subcommittee during the last two Congresses. This provision will ensure that the Administration will implement the access provision of the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998 as Congress intended it to.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, OPM's interpretation of that Act undermined the very reason Congress adopted the access provision: to open competition for previously restricted jobs. OPM ruled that agencies cannot appoint veterans selected under the access provisions of that Act to the competitive service unless they

already have competitive status. Instead, OPM instructed agencies to appoint these veterans to the excepted service under Schedule B. Many veterans fear that if they are appointed as excepted service employees, as OPM's guidance requires, they will, in effect, be placed in dead end jobs.

This fear is not unfounded. As excepted service employees, these veterans would not be eligible to compete for other agency jobs under internal agency promotion procedures. That is manifestly unfair and directly contrary to congressional intent. The access provision of the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act intended to open up employment opportunities for veterans and to provide those selected under it with the same rights as their co-workers. Any other result is totally unacceptable.

The men and women who have served our nation under arms should not be relegated to second-class status when hired into the civil service. Section 4 makes sure that they will not.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has strong support on both sides of the aisle. I want to thank the distinguished Ranking Member of the Civil Service Subcommittee, the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. CUMMINGS, for his strong support for this measure. I commend the majority and minority leaders of the Committee on Government Reform, Chairman DAN BURTON and Ranking Member HENRY WAXMAN, for expediting committee approval of H.R. 807 and for their support. I also want to express my appreciation to Mr. MICA, the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, Mr. DAVIS, the distinguished gentlelady from Maryland, Mrs. MORELLA, and the distinguished gentlelady from the District of Columbia, Ms. NORTON, for their strong support.

I urge all Members to support this bill.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CANTON MIGHTY EAGLE HIGH SCHOOL BAND

#### HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 17, 1999

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the hard work, discipline and deserved achievements of the Canton High School Band—from my Fourth District in Texas. Besides numerous awards and recognitions, the Mighty Eagle Band has been chosen to represent the State of Texas, today, St. Patrick's Day, by performing in Dublin, Ireland—in that city's St. Patrick's Day Parade.

The young men and women of this band have participated in and won a multitude of competitions every year since 1993. More recently, the Canton Band was named the third overall band in the State of Texas. Along with this honor, came an invitation to perform in Dublin, Ireland, on St. Patrick's Day. As if the many hours of sacrifice and discipline exhibited by these young men and women—was not enough—they managed to raise an amazing \$200,000 in order to pay for their trip.

Mr. Speaker, as evidenced by their many achievements and awards, the Canton ISD music program emphasizes responsibility, accountability and service to others. Obviously, these youngsters have internalized these characteristics in their search for success. As we

adjourn today, let us do so in honor of the Canton Mighty Eagle Band and their numerous merited accolades.

#### EXPOSING RACISM

#### HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 17, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing efforts to document and expose racism in America. I submit the following articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### BLACK DOCTORS' ORGANIZATION PULLS CONVENTION FROM SEATTLE, CONSIDERS BALTIMORE

SEATTLE(AP).—A group representing 20,000 black physicians is withdrawing its 2001 convention from Seattle, citing the state's passage in November of an anti-affirmative action initiative.

"Such legislative enactment (of Initiative 200) is counter to the basic tenets upon which the National Medical Association was founded more than 100 years ago," NMA executive director Lorraine Cole said Tuesday in a statement.

The association, headquartered in Washington, D.C., will relocate its convention. It listed potential sites as Denver, Miami, Nashville, Orlando, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

The convention was scheduled for the Washington State Convention Center July 27-Aug. 2, 2001. Between 8,000 and 10,000 people usually attend, said NMA spokeswoman Tomeka Rawlings.

"It's their loss," said John Carlson, of Bellevue, who headed the petition drive to put 1-200 on the ballot.

"Unless their organization was founded on the tenets of racial quotas and preferences, they are seriously misreading Initiative 200 because that's all that prohibits," he added.

Mayor Paul Schell plans to ask the association to reconsider, spokeswoman Vivian Phillips said.

"He feel it's quite unfortunate," Phillips said of the association's action. "Seattle did not vote in favor of 1-200. In fact, it was overwhelmingly defeated in Seattle."

The National Association of Black Journalists said before the election that passage of the initiative might be reason for a minority journalists' group to withdraw its conference, scheduled for Seattle this summer.

However, the group UNITY: Journalists of Color voted two days after the Nov. 3 election to keep the convention in Seattle, despite passage of 1-200. The UNITY '99 conference is scheduled July 7-11 at the Washington State Convention Center.

The group said in a news release that passage of 1-200 "cries out for the need to educate the public about affirmative action."

Besides the NABJ, the UNITY group includes the National Association of Hispanic Journalists, the Native American Journalists Association, and the Asian American Journalists Association. Their memberships total more than 6,000.

Initiative 200 was approved by nearly 60 percent of the state's voters, but a majority within the city voted no. It bars state and local governments from giving preferential treatment to women and minorities in contracts, jobs or public higher education.

#### WHAT IS THIS GROUP THAT HAS EMBROIDERED LOTT?

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP)—Behind a wooden partition in a back room of the Lizard's Thicket

restaurant, about 30 members of the Council of Conservative Citizens—many wearing Confederate battle flag pins and belt buckles hovered over plates of fried catfish and chocolate cream pie as Dennis Wheeler laid out the struggle before them.

Wheeler, a freelance writer from Atlanta opened last week's meeting with a reading from Revelation about the beast that "opened his mouth in blasphemies against God." Among those blasphemies, he told the group, is a "Yankee radicalism" known as equalitarianism.

"(I)t is exactly this philosophy that our Confederate forefathers fought against in the War Between the States," said Wheeler, head of a council chapter in Georgia. "The current mark of the beast is the equalitarian religion which names as sins racism, sexism, anti-Semitism and homophobia, among others, rather than the Ten Commandments."

The only blacks within earshot were the waitresses and busboys working the tables on the other side of the partition.

Just what is the Council of Conservative Citizens? It was formed 13 years ago, it claims 15,000 members and lately it's been in the news since Sen. Trent Lott and Rep. Bob Barr landed in hot water after it was revealed they had addressed the group.

But what else? Is it a reincarnation of the old White Citizens Councils, as some suggest? Is it a white supremacist group?

"We are not racists," insists South Carolina director Frances Bell, citing her American Indian background and noting the group has some Jewish members.

Is the council merely an organization so devoted to free speech and assembly that it refuses to silence racist or bigoted views?

The questions have sent Lott, R-Miss., and Barr, R-Ga., scurrying for cover. The chairman of the Republican National Committee has called on GOP members, including national committee member Buddy Witherspoon of Columbia, to quit the organization that calls itself the "active advocate for the no longer silent conservative majority."

Gordon Baum, the St. Louis attorney who runs the group, says attacks on the council—especially by people like law professor Alan Dershowitz—are liberal diversions to take the heat off President Bill Clinton. "It all has to do with protecting Billy's butt," he said.

"Why are they so afraid of us?" Baum said in a telephone interview last week, noting that the council is best known for opposing affirmative action and quotas and defending the Confederate battle flag against those who would remove it from public display.

He answered his own question: "Because these are all politically incorrect (stances), and they would prefer that we would not have a voice. I mean, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats will touch these issues, and they're afraid of the people out here's growing discontent with the parties."

But to the Rev. Joseph Lowery, who founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference along with the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the group is "the Ku Klux Klan with a coat and tie."

"What they stand for sounds like just a recycled White Citizens Council," the Atlanta preacher said, "A cocklebur by any other name is just as thorny."

In fact, some of the group's original members came from the old Citizens Councils of America, a pro-segregation group formed as a response to the 1954 Supreme Court decision integrating public schools.

Baum was its Midwest field organizer and Robert "Tut" Patterson its founder. Patterson now writes a column for The Citizen Informer newsletter for Baum's group.

Mark Potok, a researcher for the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery, Ala.,

said the Council of Conservative Citizens is more dangerous than the KKK or neo-Nazis because it has been "successfully masquerading as a mainstream conservative organization."

"They're not going to produce a Timothy McVeigh; they are much more interested in genuine political power than in any kind of violence or terrorism," Potok said. "I mean, Timothy McVeigh can kill 168 people, but he is never going to be elected your senator or president or congressman. So, yeah, on a political level they're much more dangerous."

Indeed, the group claims as dues-paying members dozens of elected officials, from local school boards to state legislatures. It does not, however, claim ex-Klan leader and sometime GOP candidate David Duke, who caused Baum considerable discomfort in November by showing up at a national board meeting in Jackson, Miss.

The group's Web site welcomes visitors to "join the vast right-wing conspiracy!"—an ironic reference to Hillary Clinton's comment about who was behind the impeachment effort—and offers such publications as a pamphlet revealing "the ugly truth about Martin Luther King."

The South Carolina chapters have fought to keep the Confederate battle flag flying over the state capital and criticized The Citadel for not playing "Dixie" often enough during functions at the military college.

"Being pro-white is not equal to being anti-black," said Rebekah Sutherland, an executive committee member from Aiken who ran for state school superintendent last year. "It's OK to be white, isn't it? That's what this group is about. It's OK to be white."

Don MacDermott, a Birmingham, Ala., city councilman and Council of Conservative Citizens member, campaigned with his chapter last year against a proposed 1-cent sales tax that he felt would go to fund "just a bunch of wish lists for some local bureaucrats." He said he wouldn't belong to the organization if he felt it was racist.

"The chapter I belong to is definitely not," he said. "They're just some well-grounded beliefs in conservative values. Most of the group I'm involved with were Ronald Reagan supporters in 1976."

A.J. Parker, a siding contractor who is director of the group's North Carolina chapter, doesn't like being condemned for the views of a few members.

"Why should I pay for deeds that took place 100 years ago, or even 50 years ago?" he said during a break from burning brush in front of his Asheville home. "They've tried to identify us with David Duke and people like that, and anybody who speaks out against affirmative action and quotas and immigration, they're automatically tagged with that dirty brush."

But critics point to anti-Semitic postings on the group's Web site, and to *Informer* columns like this from Patterson last fall:

"Western civilization with all its might and glory would never have achieved its greatness without the directing hand of God and the creative genius of the white race. Any effort to destroy the race by a mixture of black blood is an effort to destroy Western civilization itself."

Baum noted that the *Informer* has a disclaimer, "like all newspapers."

"It was there; we can't lie. We did not endorse it," he said. "Our people don't walk in lock step. Organizing conservatives is like herding cats."

But Dick Harpootlian, chairman of the South Carolina Democratic Party, offered a different animal analogy: "Birds of a feather flock together."

"If David Duke and those kinds of folks are showing up at those meetings, they obviously have some interest in them," he said.

"There's a fight for the heart and soul of the Republican Party. Is it the party of Lincoln or the party of extremes? So far, the extreme's winning."

U.S. Rep. Robert Wexler, D-Fla., is calling on members of Congress to denounce the Council of Conservative Citizens. "They can hide behind whatever curtain they want to hide, but we know what they are," Wexler said in a telephone interview.

Baum said the debate has devolved into a kind of '90s McCarthyism, where guilt by association is the order of the day.

"Really, Trent Lott's involvement wasn't other than what he would do with any larger constituent group," Baum said. "I mean, to us it's sending a signal that any political figure should not meet with conservatives. I mean, they did this with the Christian Coalition; they did it with the pro-life movement. They've tried to demonize them."

The Council of Conservative Citizens meeting last Saturday in Columbia was supposed to be open. But when members learned an Associated Press reporter planned to attend, the executive board voted to close the partition.

"They're all afraid," Mrs. Bell said. "People are afraid they'll lose their job if their name comes out."

But Wheeler exhorted the back-room crowd to "look at our duty. . . ."

"The war for the hearts and the minds of the people must be won before the political war can be won."

#### DEFENDANTS DENY WOMAN'S CLAIM OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSE DEAL

INDIANOLA, MISS. (AP)—The defendants in a federal racial discrimination lawsuit have asked the U.S. District court to dismiss the case.

The suit, filed by Sunflower County assistant district attorney Felecia Lockhart, claims Community Bank of Indianola and others conspired in 1995 to prevent her from purchasing a home in a predominantly white neighborhood. Lockhart is black.

Defendants include Community Bancshares of Mississippi, which does business as Community Bank of Mississippi; Freddie J. Bagley, the bank's president in Indianola; Thomas Colbert and James T. Mood.

In documents filed this week, the defendants denied any wrongdoing and asked that the lawsuit seeking \$1.5 million in damages be dismissed. Lockhart brought the action following an unsuccessful attempt to purchase the house from Mood, an officer at the bank in Indianola, and his wife.

Lockhart claims Mood was coerced into breaching the contract to sell the house and that, specifically, "certain shareholders and/or directors" of the bank were objecting to the deal.

In seeking dismissal, the defendants said they had dealt with Lockhart at all times in a non-discriminatory manner.

They claim Lockhart wrote a letter to Mood wrongfully accusing him of breach of contract, demanding repairs he could not pay for and demanding he compensate her for more than \$2,800 of unspecified expenses in the sale contract.

Defendants also maintain that Mood was warned that "further steps" would be taken if he failed to hand over the more than \$2,800.

They also said none of Mood's superiors at the bank "ever said one word to him about attempting to get out of the sale, much less coerced or sought to pressure him."

#### STATEMENT ON THE PEACE PROCESS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

**HON. RICK LAZIO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the ongoing peace process in Northern Ireland. For nearly a year now, we have walked down a path leading toward the permanent resolution of the more than 30 years of acrimony in Northern Ireland. The "Good Friday Peace Agreement" was hailed internationally as "the best chance in a generation for peace," and was passed last April with a remarkable 85 percent majority. As is often true with any worthwhile endeavor, the road to our ultimate goal may not always be smooth, nor direct. It is now, however, during this time of uncertainty and difficulty, when progress seems painstakingly slow and obstacles appear overwhelming, that our efforts should be redoubled. We should take heart in the accomplishments of this past year and weigh carefully the actual value of realizing a permanent peace before allowing any one stumbling block to derail this important process.

The recognition given to John Hume, head of the SDLP, and David Trimble, First Minister of the Northern Ireland Assembly, in receiving the Nobel Peace Prize was a reassuring step toward memorializing the extraordinary achievements made by the proponents of peace. We should not forget, however, the many other people, without whom this process would not have even been possible. Prime Ministers Bertie Ahern and Tony Blair, Gerry Adams of Sinn Féin, British Secretary Mo Mowlam and many others, on both sides of the issue, as well as the Atlantic, were instrumental in propelling the cause of peace in a region weary of constant strife. We should also remember the 3,200 people who have lost their lives during more than three decades of violence; for their memories will serve us well in motivating all people who are concerned, as I am, with enhancing the efforts to bring a lasting tranquility to Ireland. This Tranquility is of special concern to the people of New York, the State for which I hold the honor of representing, as we have one of the largest Irish populations outside of their homeland.

Unfortunately, along with this timely recognition of accomplishment, there must also be the increased vigil of those that would attempt to destroy the peace process that has been so carefully cultivated. We are reminded, yet again, of the cost of not succeeding by the tragedy which occurred just days ago, when Mrs. Rosemary Nelson was brutally murdered by a loyalist paramilitary group. Mrs. Nelson was an important participant in the peace process, an accomplished barrister, and a mother of young children. Her murder was a cowardly act that illustrates so clearly that the time has long passed for these last few violent thugs to heed the demands of the overwhelming majority of their countrymen and lay down their arms, once and for all.

The complexity of the discord in Northern Ireland that has proven so baffling to peace seekers for a generation, will not be solved by the mere signing of one document. It will only be realized by a thorough adherence to and completion of the measures outlined in the

Good Friday Agreement and mandated by the people of Ireland. As the first anniversary of the agreement approaches, all sides have the opportunity, if not the obligation, to make real progress toward its implementation. The paramilitary factions must be demobilized and disbanded immediately if there is to be a genuine and lasting peace. All parties to the process must now rely on the increased dialogue and the new, conciliatory tone of the talks to transform any future disagreements from violent altercations into intelligent debate and then, hopefully, lasting harmony. A harmony that will one day remove the ubiquitous and pernicious words "The Troubles" from the vernacular of a generation of Irish, both in their homeland and in America.

#### LANDOWNERS EQUAL TREATMENT ACT OF 1999

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman TAUZIN, Congressman POMBO and I, joined by more than 20 cosponsors, are introducing the Landowners Equal Treatment Act of 1999. The purpose of this bill is to insure that private property owners are compensated when their land must be used by the federal government as habitat for endangered or threatened species. The United States Constitution in the 5th Amendment states "nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." The Supreme Court has said that the right to be compensated for the taking of private property for a public use is a fundamental constitutional right on the same level as the right to free speech and free exercise of religion.

There are some in our country who no longer revere or respect the rights of private property owners. Their view is that using land for wildlife habitat is more important than protecting the right to own and control the use of private property. However, the purpose of our bill of rights is prevent the current whims of the majority from infringing on the rights of each individual in our country to certain liberties and freedoms guaranteed in our constitution. One of the most important of these is the full rights of ownership of private property, which includes the right to use and enjoy the fruits of ownership of property.

Over the last several years, bills have been introduced to insure that property owners are protected by requiring compensation when property is taken, to insure that property owners have the right to bring suit to protect their own property rights, and to make property rights lawsuits less cumbersome. Certainly, landowners can file suit for compensation under the Constitution, but as you know these lawsuits are so expensive, time consuming and difficult, that ordinary citizens lose their land or their right to compensation because they cannot afford these lawsuits. Yet, the Clinton administration, has consistently opposed any and all efforts to protect private property rights.

However, the Clinton administration has vigorously sought compensation for impacts on government lands when other public agencies must make use of them. This bill guarantees

that private landowners, who enjoy the protections of the Bill of Rights, receive equal treatment with government agencies, which do not have the protections of the Bill of Rights.

On February 4, 1999 I chaired a hearing on the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. During the course of that hearing, we learned of a Federal Aviation Administration statute and regulation, that allowed the Fish and Wildlife Service to receive "compensation" for the lost "use" of refuge lands due to off-site impacts from aircraft overflights. The law requires the Secretary of Transportation to avoid or minimize impacts on public lands when approving construction of federal transportation projects. The Clinton administration is interpreting this law and rule to require that the Transportation Department first avoid impacts, then minimize impacts and if that can't be done to compensate for the impacts. This resulted in the Fish and Wildlife Service receiving an agreement for compensation of more than \$26 million to be paid from revenues of the local airport through charges on airport users.

The way that the Fish and Wildlife Service and the FAA interpret whether they are "using" public lands that requires the payment of compensation is through a definition of "constructive use". According to the FAA "A 'constructive use' can occur when proximity effects, such as noise, adversely affect the normal activity or aesthetic value of an eligible Section 4(f) property—even though there may be no direct physical effect involving construction of transportation facilities.

A "constructive use" can occur where there is no physical presence or invasion of the property, but where the landowner's use is so limited by the imposition of the use by the public for habitat, that for all practical purposes the landowner can no longer use his own lands. Examples of this have occurred on an all too frequent basis. Our committee has heard testimony that the federal government has prevented homebuilders from constructing on their property because it is habitat for marsh rabbits, mice and rats. Farmers have been prevented from farming because of the presence of rats and fairy shrimp. Ranchers are being told to halt cattle grazing because of the presence of rare plants or birds. Schools have been halted due to the use of local lands because it is habitat for pygmy owls. And private timber owners are being told to put timber lands off limits to further uses because of the presence of owls, marbled murrelets, and salmon.

The Clinton administration would argue that it is not a taking of property if only a small part of the property is put aside for habitat because the landowner still has other property they can use. However, in the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge, the airport noise only affected a small part of the property and yet the full compensation was paid for the impact on the portion of the property that was affected. Landowners ought to receive the same treatment and the same right to be compensated for the use of their property whether it affects the entire parcel or only a portion of the parcel.

The bill that we introduce today will insure that private property owners are compensated on the same basis as the Fish and Wildlife Service. It only deals with the requirement of the Endangered Species Act that habitat of species be protected, even when that habitat

is someone's private property. It would require the same sequencing as is currently applied to public lands—first avoid using private property for public use, if that is not possible, then minimize the impacts and if that is not possible mitigate through compensation. The bill defines what a public use is in the same manner that the FAA has defined it to include a "constructive use". It then lists the types of actions under the ESA that would be within the definition of use or constructive use. These are actions that result in the land being used as habitat by the government to the detriment of the property owner. The landowner would be compensated for any portion of land taken.

The fact is that this bill will help not only private property owners but also our nation's endangered plants and animals. The right way to protect endangered species is through cooperative and voluntary efforts of private property owners. Most private property owners are delighted to provide a home to the nation's wildlife when the rights of the private property owner are respected. However, when the federal government forces landowners through coercion or threats of prosecution to set aside valuable land for nonuse because it is habitat, landowners will have no incentive to protect habitat for wildlife. Protecting private property rights is the right thing to do for people and wildlife.

#### HISTORIC HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE ACT

**HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, all across America, in the small towns and great cities of this country, our heritage as a nation—the physical evidence of our past—is at risk. In virtually every corner of this land, homes in which grandparents and parents grew up, communities and neighborhoods that nurtured vibrant families, schools that were good places to learn and churches and synagogues that were filled on days of prayer, have suffered the ravages of abandonment and decay.

In the decade from 1980 to 1990, Chicago lost 41,000 housing units through abandonment, Philadelphia 10,000, and St. Louis 7,000. The story in our older small communities has been the same, and the trend continues. It is important to understand that it is not just the buildings we are losing. It is the sense of our past, the vitality of our communities and the shared values of those precious places.

We need not stand hopelessly by as passive witnesses to the loss of these irreplaceable historic resources. We can act, and to that end I am introducing today with a bipartisan group of my colleagues the Historic Homeownership Assistance Act.

This legislation is almost identical to legislation introduced in the 105th Congress as H.R. 1134. It is patterned after the existing Historic Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit. That legislation has been enormously successful in stimulating private investment in the rehabilitation of buildings of historic importance all across the country. Through its use we have been able to save and re-use a rich and diverse array of historic buildings: landmarks

such as Union Station in Washington, D.C.; the Fox Paper Mills, a mixed-used project that was once a derelict in Appleton, WI; and the Rosa True School, an eight-unit low/moderate income rental project in a historic building in Portland, Maine. In my own State of Florida, since 1974, the existing Historic Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit has resulted in over 325 rehabilitation projects, leveraging more than \$238 million in private investment. These projects range from the restoration of art deco hotels in historic Miami Beach, bringing economic rebirth to this once decaying area, to the development of multifamily housing in the Springfield Historic District in Jacksonville.

The legislation that I am introducing today builds on the familiar structure of the existing tax credit but with a different focus. It is designed to empower the one major constituency that has been barred from using the existing credit—homeowners. Only those persons who rehabilitate or purchase a newly rehabilitated home and occupy it as their principal residence would be entitled to the credit that this legislation would create. There would be no passive losses, no tax shelters, and no syndications under this bill.

Like the existing investment credit, the bill would provide a credit to homeowners equal to 20 percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures made on an eligible building that is used as a principal residence by the owner. Eligible buildings would be those that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, are contributing buildings in National Register Historic Districts or in nationally certified state or local historic districts or are individually listed on a nationally certified state or local register. As is the case with the existing credit, the rehabilitation work would have to be performed in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for rehabilitation, although the bill would clarify the directive that the standards be interpreted in a manner that takes into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

The bill also makes provision for lower-income home buyers who may not have sufficient federal income tax liability to use a tax credit. It would permit such persons to receive a historic rehabilitation mortgage credit certificate which they can use with their bank to obtain a lower interest rate on their mortgage. The legislation also permits home buyers in distressed areas to use the certificate to lower their down payment.

The credit would be available for condominiums and co-ops, as well as single-family buildings. If a building were to be rehabilitated by a developer for sale to a homeowner, the credit would pass through to the homeowner. Since one purpose of the bill is to provide incentives for middle-income and more affluent families to return to older towns and cities, the bill does not discriminate among taxpayers on the basis of income. It does, however, impose a cap of \$40,000 on the amount of credit which may be taken for a principal residence.

The Historic Homeownership Assistance Act will make ownership of a rehabilitated older home more affordable for homeowners of modest incomes. It will encourage more affluent families to claim a stake in older towns and neighborhoods. It affords fiscally stressed cities and towns a way to put abandoned buildings back on the tax rolls, while strengthening their income and sales tax bases. It offers developers, realtors, and homebuilders a

new realm of economic opportunity in revitalizing decaying buildings.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is no panacea. Although its goals are great, its reach will be modest. But it can make a difference, and an important difference. In communities large and small all across this nation, the American dream of owning one's home is a powerful force. This bill can help it come true for those who are prepared to make a personal commitment to join in the rescue of our priceless heritage. By their actions they can help to revitalize decaying resources of historic importance, create jobs and stimulate economic development, and restore to our older towns and cities a lost sense of purpose and community.

I urge all Members of the House to review and support this important legislation, and I look forward to working with the Ways and Means Committee to enact this bill.

### PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN KOSOVO RESOLUTION

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARK GREEN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 11, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 42) regarding the use of United States Armed Forces as part of a NATO peacekeeping operation implementing a Kosovo peace agreement:

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I came to the House floor today ready to use my vote to help Congress play a constructive role in the public debate over authorizing U.S. ground forces to take part in a NATO peacekeeping operation in Kosovo. I want to thank you for scheduling this debate today because I believe it is time for this body to reclaim its rightful role in the formulation of our nation's foreign policy and military affairs.

I certainly did not come to the House floor with a closed mind regarding an active role for the United States in securing a real, lasting peace in this region of the world. I wanted to vote for a responsible resolution that, without micromanaging the actions of our commander-in-chief, established several clear parameters and goals—not only for the deployment of U.S. troops, but also for future U.S. policy in the area.

Let me also say that I am not an isolationist, and recognize that as the world's sole remaining superpower, unique demands may be placed upon our military resources. The type of conflict that is the subject of today's debate is the very type that NATO must be prepared to deal with in modern times. As Serb atrocities and retaliation by Kosovar Albanians escalates, Kosovo's civilian population continues to suffer and the region inches ever closer to a larger conflict that threatens to engulf other sections of southeastern Europe.

But to involve U.S. troops in this operation without laying out clear guidelines and objectives—both for the peacekeeping forces and for future U.S. policy—would serve little purpose other than to place American fighting men and women adrift in harm's way. That is why it is with mixed emotion I must report to my colleagues that I cannot vote for this proposal as it stands today.

For our troops and for our nation, I believe we as policymakers must have the following before we can responsibly deploy ground forces:

1. A guarantee that NATO alone will supervise any Kosovo deployment—without involvement of the United Nations or other organizations that have demonstrated their incapacity to effectively handle similar situations;

2. A guarantee that U.S. troops will serve under U.S. command—not under the command of any foreign power;

3. A report outlining the amount and type of U.S. military personnel and equipment required for the operation, as well as the cost of those resources and the deployment's overall effect on military readiness;

4. A clear mission for our ground forces, explicit rules of engagement, and a realistic military timeline and exit strategy; and

5. Most important, an overall U.S. policy that recognizes Slobodan Milosevic's role as a violent and destabilizing influence for all of southeastern Europe—a policy aimed squarely and firmly at removing Milosevic from power.

The administration, unfortunately, has failed to make its case before Congress—a Congress that wants to help build a lasting peace, a real peace. There is still time for the Administration to craft a responsible policy. The crisis in Kosovo is not of recent origin. There has been plenty of time to help the American people to understand why America's sons and daughters should travel to this troubled land, to understand what it is they will do, to understand when it is that they will come home to their loved ones.

Thanks to today's robust debate, we have before us a resolution that requires many of the provisions I've previously discussed. In my opinion, however, without addressing the other conditions I've raised, the resolution remains inadequate. Without any indication from the administration that each of these conditions will be met before the deployment of ground troops to Kosovo, I have no choice but to vote "nay" on H. Con. Res. 42.

### FREE TRADE ISN'T FREE

**HON. BUD SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of H.R. 975, the Bipartisan Steel Recovery Act, and an avid supporter of our American steel industry and its workers I am submitting an opinion piece which I sent to newspapers in my district at the end of January as it relates to current global trade practices and the struggles of the American steel industry.

Today cheap steel imports are flooding the U.S. market, decimating the U.S. steel industry. America's steel workers are being laid off in droves, causing tremendous personal hardship for these workers and their families. Is this just an unfortunate but acceptable consequences of our global economy, or is this a serious problem which illustrates the need for a new socioeconomic paradigm?

I went to Congress a free trader, embracing Ricardo's Theory of Comparative Advantage—a very valid economic theory which states essentially that the industries of each nation should produce that which they produce most

efficiently and trade those products with other nations that produce other goods more efficiently. His theory still makes economic sense—if all you care about is economic theory. But as the current steel crisis demonstrates his theory has two fundamental flaws.

First, governments don't let pure economic competition decide what products their industries will produce, export or import. Nations decide to subsidize certain products because they deem it in their national interest for a variety of reasons: to protect vital industries, create jobs, and achieve national pride, to name just a few. Other nations decide to throw up barriers, direct and indirect, to achieve a national interest by selling their products overseas below cost or by keeping foreign products out.

Second, nations may well decide that importing goods at the lowest price is not the only or most important consideration in determining how open their markets should be. Unemployment carries enormous costs, direct and indirect. Welfare, unemployment compensation, retirement contributions, and the agonizing destruction of families which are torn asunder from the ravages of the inability to support their families, are societal costs that go far beyond economic measure.

So it is time for a new socioeconomic paradigm. To work, Ricardo's Theory of Comparative Advantage needs to be modified to include both the relative costs of production in different countries and the national interests relating to international trade. Can the United States retain its preeminence in the world if its steel industry is weakened by artificially low-cost foreign competition? Can we remain strong if our aviation or ocean shipping industry is dependent upon foreign planes and ships in times of national emergency? On a more personal level, do the benefits of lower-priced shirts and shoes from third world countries outweigh the costs of welfare, unemployment compensation, and the family pain caused by chronic employment? Simplistic 19th century free trade solutions no longer serve our country well. Nor would a blind protectionist policy that blocks most foreign trade. It's time for a more complex balancing of economic benefits realized through foreign trade and the legitimate national interest in preserving a strong domestic economy.

Balanced international trade with reciprocal open markets is a worthy economic policy so long as our vital national interests are preserved. But that calls for a much more complex socioeconomic policy than either Democratic or Republican administrations have embraced to date.

#### NATIONAL PARKS CHECK-OFF ACT

### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced the National Parks Check-off Act because of my concern about the condition of our national parks.

This same legislation was reported out of the Resources Committee during the 105th Congress with bipartisan support having 80 cosponsors.

The National Parks Check-off Act will amend the Internal Revenue Code and require that Federal income tax forms contain a line

which will allow taxpayers to donate one or more dollars to the National Park Service. This legislation will provide more money for the care of our national parks and there will be no cost to the federal government.

A study released by the National Parks and Conservation Association found that 8 out of 10 people surveyed would be willing to increase their tax contribution by \$1 to benefit the National Park System.

During a House Resources Committee hearing during the 105th Congress Allan Howe, from the National Park Hospitality Association, testified that:

Over the last three years the Presidential Check-Off has raised over \$200 million. While there is considerable interest in presidential elections every four years, there is a continued and sustained interest in our National Parks, which should yield even more support.

I agree, and I believe if this bill is passed millions of dollars could be raised to address the \$4–\$6 billion backlog that our parks currently face.

During the 105th Congress, this legislation was supported by organizations such as the National Park and Conservation Association, America Outdoors, the American Hiking Society, the Friends of the Great Smoky Mountains, the National Tour Association and many others.

I hope my colleagues will join me by cosponsoring this most important legislation which will help preserve our national treasures for future generations.

#### TRIBUTE TO BEN OLSEN

### HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a young man who, at the age of just 21, has begun to make a strong mark in his field of endeavor. Ben Olsen, from Middletown, PA, has, within one year of becoming a professional soccer player, accomplished things that many older players must surely envy.

On February 21, in just his second game for the United States National Team, Ben scored his first international goal against Chile in Ft. Lauderdale, FL. He played the full 90 minutes as a wing midfielder, a position which requires not only great skill, but a remarkable work ethic, since he is required to play both offense and defense. This great responsibility means that at the international level, he is likely to run between 6–9 miles per game. He is a true "two-way" player who demonstrates great skill in addition to defensive tenacity. He is, at different times in a game, a quarterback, wide receiver, running back, linebacker, and defensive back.

In just a year of professional play, Ben has proven that he has the right mix of intelligence, speed, skill, and aggression that is the hallmark of an international-caliber player. Each time he takes the field in an American uniform, it is obvious when you watch him play that he truly recognizes the honor of representing his country. He exemplifies the finest American traditions of hard work, teamwork, and desire to succeed.

Indeed, he has been successful. In his first year with DC United in Major League Soccer, Ben played every game and won Rookie of

the Year honors. Additionally, he was instrumental in helping his team accomplish something an American team has never done: win the CONCACAF Cup, the tournament which determines the best team in North America. This win gave United the right to challenge the winner of the Copa Libertadores, the champion of South America. In what is considered to be one of the great upsets in 1998, DC United defeated Vasco da Gama, the South American champion which hails from Brazil. That Vasco, a world-renowned club, has existed for over 100 years and United for just three made the win even more amazing. The fact that Ben Olsen, a veritable youngster in the game, played such an integral part in the victory was even more astounding.

Ben has accomplished much already, but the true mark of this young man is that he is hungry for more success, and that he understands the importance of being a professional athlete in today's society. After each game, he stands with his teammates and performs the traditional yet noble gesture of applauding the fans for their support. This simple demonstration, unique to soccer, reminds us all of the good in sports. And for fans of Ben Olsen, of Middletown, PA, it provides a reminder that here is an athlete to whom American youth can look for a role model.

#### SHADY LANE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

### HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate a great day, on which I was fortunate to learn from some of our wisest teachers: kindergarten students. On March 1, 1999, I had the opportunity to read to kindergartners at the Shady Lane Elementary School in Deptford, New Jersey.

Ms. Martha Wilson's Kindergarten class is an outstanding group of young people. I was delighted to help promote reading to young children, and I greatly enjoyed the chance to meet the students in Ms. Wilson's class.

I wish the best of luck to the following kindergartners who shared this special day with me at the Shady Lane School: Courtney Callahan, Nicholas Battee, Jaimie Beekler, Destiny Bingham, Brian Buck, John Childress, Robert Kilcourse, Kody McMichael, Marisa Peters, Matthew Raively, Deborah Robinson, Karen Sabater, Donald Smith, Richard Smith, Marcus Smith, Ayana Thomas, Jessica Welch, George Williams, and Nylan Wolcott.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE PRODUCE CONSUMERS' RIGHTS-TO-KNOW ACT

### HON. MARY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Produce Consumers'



Right-to-Know Act, H.R. 1145. The text of the bill is substantially similar to legislation that was introduced by my late husband, Representative Sonny Bono during the 105th Congress, H.R. 1232. When I joined Congress, I was honored to have the opportunity to work on this important bill last year with many distinguished leaders in Congress including the gentlemen from California (Mr. HUNTER and Mr. CONDIT), the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), just to name a few outstanding individuals. Now, it is appropriate to begin this work again in the hope that we in Congress can help all consumers and families across our country learn the basic information about the fruits and vegetables they bring home.

#### THE GLOBAL FOOD MARKETPLACE

The reality today is that food is a global product. The General Accounting Office reported last year that our country receives more than 2.5 million shipments of imported fresh fruits and vegetables annually (see GAO Report No. 98-103). I believe strongly in the global economy, because I believe that the U.S. and American consumers always win in a global marketplace.

My one qualification regarding this belief is that rules for trade are fair. Fair trade is an essential element of commerce in any millennium. A coordinate element of trade policy for the next millennium must be a global standard. Harmonization is important. Country-of-origin labeling for fresh produce legislation is part of the current harmonization effort. Twenty-two of our trading partners have some type of produce country-of-origin labeling or marking requirement. These nations include, Canada, Mexico, Japan, and many members of the European Union. There is no intent or means to discriminate against anyone or trading partner with this bill. The office of legislative counsel has incorporated into this bill language clarifying that this labeling reform applies equally to imported as well as domestically grown produce. Otherwise, this text is based on the amendment to the Senate Agriculture Appropriations bill that was offered last year by the Senator from Florida (Mr. BOB GRAHAM).

#### LABELING: SIMPLE, SOUND, AND INEXPENSIVE

Briefly, it is worth pointing out that U.S. law already encourages the labeling and marking of fresh fruits and vegetables. The boxes of imported produce, for example, are required to indicate country-of-origin information. These boxes go to the grocery store or retailer, but are often left in the back room. Thus, while this valuable information travels to the store, it does not always make it to the mom, dad, or other consumer at the point of sale.

As our Founders envisioned, the states are great laboratories for ideas. In Florida, the state enacted produce country-of-origin labeling more than twenty years ago. The Florida experience is a marked success. Two major Florida supermarket chain stores have reported that this common-sense customer service costs each store less than \$10 per month. I am informed that the total cost for more than the 25,000 retail stores in Florida is less than \$195,000 annually. It is an easy, low-cost policy that has reaped enormous benefits for consumers by giving them a right to know at the grocery store. In addition, it has helped the stores better market their produce.

#### THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WANTS THIS VALUABLE INFORMATION

The honest truth laying at the core of this bill is that the people back home in our districts are curious and just want to know this valuable information. Today, virtually everything in the supermarket bears its place of origin, except meat and produce. A CBS/Public Eye Poll taken last year showed that about 80 percent of the American public favor country-of-origin labeling. Why? So that they can have this useful information. There are many ways for consumers to use this information. Individuals who are concerned about international affairs and human rights can know if they are—and hopefully avoid—buying a product that may come from a regime that supports non-democratic or even racist policies, have poor child labor practices, or anything else from a range of legitimate other concerns.

It is relevant to give another example of how this is important on a practical level. This is called "trace back." In March of 1996, for example, there was a very serious problem with Guatemalan raspberries that were imported into twenty-states, including my home state of California. These fruits were making people sick through cyclospora, a very serious parasite that invades the small intestine and causes extreme diarrhea, vomiting, weight loss, and severe muscle aches. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia issued an advisory for people not to eat Guatemalan raspberries until the problem could be investigated, contained and eradicated. The average American was unable to find out from what country were the raspberries in the grocery store. In the absence of labeling, concerned shoppers had no choice but not to buy any raspberries. This hurts consumers by limiting choice. It hurts growers from all the other countries with which we import. The current policy also hurts supermarkets, grocery stores, and family businesses of all sizes.

#### CONCLUSION

Unfortunately the nay-sayers have dismissed the importance of this common-sense practice all too quickly. Curiously, it is said that giving the American consumer the information at the shelf or bin is somehow superfluous or confusing. I remind you that this information is already in the back of the store as required by current law.

I am very curious to see who will rise to oppose this legislation. Are there Members who do not want any families, children, or women to have the basic right to know from where come the fresh fruit and vegetables they are serving at home? Are there Members who want keep this information from consumers? Are there members who want our citizens to have different information from their foreign counterparts? It is my hope that this is not the case. Certainly, the Members who have co-sponsored this bill answered this question decisively and in support of everyday Americans.

There is nothing in this legislation that is intended to be or shall prove discriminatory or protectionist. Information is the most important tool for consumers who have a right-to-know. The information that will be easily displayed through this bill on a shelf or bin will empower consumers. And we will certainly continue to import and enjoy produce from around the world, as it is often the only source for fresh produce when our growing season ends.

This is common-sense legislation that will lead to a uniform trade policy and benefit all

consumers. I thank all of the Representatives and Senators who have supported this policy in the past and those Members who are joining me today as original cosponsors.

#### REMEMBERING HENRY HAMPTON "EMINENT FILM-MAKER"

#### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 17, 1999

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, Henry Hampton, my friend and fellow student at St. Nicholas Catholic School in St. Louis, Missouri, was a prominent film-maker who shaped the American documentary world. While at St. Nicholas, a very small school with 100 students in grades K-12, I was a high school student and Hampton was a grammar student. Hampton went on to graduate from Washington University in St. Louis. For 30 years right up until his death on November 22, 1998, Hampton raised the American conscience through such award winning documentaries as *Eyes on the Prize*, *Voices of Freedom: An Oral History of America's Civil Rights Movement*, *The Great Depression*, *America's War on Poverty*, *Malcolm X: Make it Plain, and Breakthrough: The Changing Face of Science in America*. In all Hampton produced or was responsible for more than 60 major films and media projects for the public and private sectors. Through film, Hampton became a civil rights leader as well as an educator.

Among his many industry awards and community honors are the prestigious duPont-Columbia and Peabody awards for excellence in broadcast journalism, as well as six Emmys and an Academy Award nomination. Also, Hampton received the 1993 Ralph Lowell Award, considered the highest recognition in public television, presented by the Public Broadcasting Service and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. In 1994, Hampton received the first Harold C. Fleming Award recognizing "a lifetime of service in the field of political participation and community education against hatred in politics." In 1995, he received the first Heinz Family Foundation Award in the field of arts and humanities. I commend to our colleagues the January-February 1999 *About . . .* Time article, title "An Eye for the Prize," which tells of the great contributions of Hampton.

#### AN EYE FOR THE PRIZE

THROUGH THE ART OF FILM AND STORY, HENRY HAMPTON CELEBRATES THE SWEEP OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN STRUGGLES AND CREATIVITY

By Wanda S. Franklin

The one thing he did right was the day he started to fight. With cameras and lights. Producers and editors. Historians and history's forgotten soldiers," Boston Globe columnist Derrick Z. Jackson wrote in a tribute to the life and works of Henry Hampton, on November 28, six days after the eminent film-maker died. Now, many African Americans and others inspired by Hampton's legacy are beginning to take an accounting of his work.

As founder and president of Blackside, Inc., Hampton made uniquely important contributions to the body of American documentary film over the past 30 years right up until his death on November 22, 1998. He leaves behind a tremendous legacy that not only shaped

the world of documentary film, but also the American conscience.

"I believe in the power of the arts to create positive change," said Hampton, the creator and executive producer of the award-winning multi-part documentary, *Eyes on the Prize*. The series, released in two installments (with six episodes in 1987 and another eight episodes in 1990), won the prestigious duPont-Columbia and Peabody awards for excellence in broadcast journalism, as well as six Emmys and an Academy Award nomination. *Eyes on the Prize* is regarded as the definitive film record of America's civil rights movement. Hampton also co-authored the companion volume, *Voices of Freedom: An Oral History of America's Civil Rights Movement*.

In his years at Blackside, Hampton produced or was responsible for more than 60 major films and medial projects, including several for J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, the United States National Institute of Mental Health and the United States Department of Commerce.

Through his filmmaking, Hampton became a messenger, even a propagandist for justice, equity and fairness. The stories he produced became political weapons and tools for learning.

Hampton was executive producer for all of Blackside's PBS film projects including, *The Great Depression*, *America's War on Poverty*, *Malcolm X: Make it Plain*, and *Break-Through: The Changing Face of Science in America*. His efforts presented unfold stories behind America's most critical issues—leadership, the nature of democracy and freedom of expression.

He worked around personal disabilities and other illness. Hampton was struck by photo at the age of 15. He also battled lung cancer and pericarditis before he died from a bone marrow disease which arose from a treatment for the lung cancer. Perhaps his suffering became his grace. Henry Hampton refused to be a victim. He learned how to listen without being judgmental.

From the late 1960s through 1990, Hampton chaired the Museum of Afro American History's board of directors, leading that organization's campaign to acquire and restore the African Meeting House on Boston's Beacon Hill, the oldest standing African-American church building in the United States.

Hampton's thirteen honorary degrees include one from his alma mater, Washington University in St. Louis, Brandeis University, Boston College, and most recently from Tufts University in Boston. Among his many industry awards and community honors is the 1993 Ralph Lowell Award, considered the highest recognition in public television, presented by the Public Broadcasting Service and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. In 1994, Hampton received the first Harold C. Fleming Award recognizing "a lifetime of service in the field of political participation and community education against hatred in politics." In 1995, he received the first Heinz Family Foundation Award in the field of arts and humanities.

The success of his productions and numerous awards speak to his strengths as a visionary and storyteller, as well as to his superb filmmaking style. Hampton once said of *Eyes on the Prize*, "I like big stories. One of the problems with history is that often you get marvelous small stories. But if you don't put them in a larger frame, they don't have as much impact. *Eyes on the Prize* was successful beyond my wildest dreams because it took history that people thought they knew and gave it a sweep. We hit these high stories along the way and showed how they are part of a rising tide," he told Paul Kahn during an interview for *Very Special Arts Massachusetts*. VSAMASS is a non-profit organi-

zation that seeks to create and promote opportunities in the arts and cultural mainstream for people with disabilities.

Hampton's ability to see and evaluate the strength and beauty in ordinary people and to powerfully document their struggles and accomplishments within the course of history is what made his work so memorable. He saw the value in the work of the foot soldiers as well as the leadership and acknowledged both. The "prize" was inherent in the struggle for one's beliefs.

By presenting those powerful little stories of the "faces of the unfamiliar" was how Hampton "unveiled black people as civilized warriors" and captured "the depth of commitment of freedom marchers who went to jail with none of the publicity given to movement leaders," wrote Jackson.

A challenge was also issued in Jackson's Boston Globe column on behalf of the independent filmmaker: "Although Hampton has passed from us, I believe his eyes and spirit are cast down toward us. He is watching to see how we protect the prize. He is watching to see how well we hold on," Jackson wrote.

Unique aspects of history are sure to be repeated again when another of Hampton's works, *I'll Make Me a World: A Century of African-American Arts*, premiers nationally on PBS February 1-3, 1999, at 9 p.m. ET (check your local listings). A production of Blackside, Inc., in association with Thirteen/WNET, this unprecedented six-hour documentary series celebrates the extraordinary achievements of the African-American creative spirit in the 20th century.

The work captures the stories behind 100 years of tumultuous struggle for identity, equality and self-expression by the artistic talent in the African-American community. "This production is a soaring, celebratory and informative journey into the powerful interaction between African-American culture and the larger American society," Hampton said after completing the documentary.

*I'll Make Me a World: A Century of African-American Arts* is the last production completed by the late filmmaker. However, Hampton was at work on two other major projects. *Hopes on the Horizon: The Rise of the New Africa*, a ten-part film project covering developments in Africa from 1945 to the present, is scheduled to be completed in 2001. The African American Religious Experience was completing the research and development stage and is expected to go into production this spring. This project examines the shifting role of churches that are being challenged to meet the spiritual needs of young people. These projects will be continued by the Blackside Inc. production team.

*I'll Make Me a World: A Century of African-American Arts* definitely presents another extraordinary work by Hampton, documenting compelling stories of struggle and creativity in the black arts experience. The series gives voice to the jazz, blues and rap that have defined American music, and the fiction and poetry that have challenged conventional ideas about family, community, race and democracy. It also showcases powerful visual images, from canvas to movie screen that have interpreted the African-American experience as well as the innovative dance and theater that have created new forms of expression embraced by enthusiastic audiences worldwide.

*I'll Make Me a World* is narrated by Vanessa L. Williams. The star-studded roster of artists, critics and scholars who will offer insightful commentary and analysis also includes Quincy Jones, Alice Walker, Wynton Marsalis, Gwendolyn Brooks, Bill T. Jones, Jacob Lawrence, Amiri Baraka, Spike Lee, Ben Vereen, Melvin Van Peebles, Cornel West and other on-screen witnesses.

*I'll Make Me a World: A Century of African-American Arts* is a rich tapestry of sights and sounds highlighting black artists of every creative discipline whose distinctive talents have shaped American culture in the 20th century. What the viewer will see over the course of the three evenings is a profile of musicians, writers, visual artists, actors, dancers and filmmakers who forever changed who we are as a nation and a culture.

Each episode is divided into two, one-hour segments. The series begins at the turn of the century with the artistry of the first generation of African Americans born into freedom and moves toward the Harlem Renaissance.

In the opening hour, "Lift Every Voice" profiles the careers of artists such as vaudeville stars Bert Williams and George Walker, who struggled to transcend the racial stereotypes of the minstrel tradition and reclaim true elements of black culture. In New Orleans, talented musicians create the innovative and exuberant sounds of ragtime and jazz, music that comes to be identified as quintessentially American. Also, a powerful new medium—film—allows black filmmakers such as Oscar Micheaux to make motion pictures that present the complexities of African-American life at a time when many white filmmakers were promoting dangerous racial stereotypes.

The second hour, "Without Fear or Shame," takes viewers from World War I through the Jazz Age to the Great Depression. This segment also reveals the intense debate that arises during the Harlem Renaissance between community leaders who want to use the arts to uplift the race and some younger African-American artists concerning what art should express—blacks in the best portrayals possible or the complex reality of life in the black community. The works of Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston and the women blues singers "Ma" Rainey and Mamie Smith are highlighted in this segment.

"Bright Like a Sun," the opening segment of the second episode, shows African-American artists adapting to life during the years of the Great Depression and World War II. Viewers will see how artists such as sculptor Augusta Savage, jazz legends Dizzy Gillespie and Charlie Parker and actor/singer/activist Paul Robeson steadily expand their visions to produce works filled with new energy and fueled by a new-found autonomy. Robeson uses his art to fight for social justice. Savage teaches art and develops and nurtures the talent of youngsters, such as Jacob Lawrence. Gillespie, Parker and other young musicians create Bebop—a controversial and innovative style of music that transforms jazz from popular entertainment into a recognized art.

The fourth, hour segment, "The Dream Keepers," explores an era of firsts for African Americans in the arts and other areas and their impact on the nation as they overcome racial barriers. Some groundbreaking achievements include Arthur Mitchell's debut performance with the New York City Ballet as the first black male dancer in a major American ballet company; and Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*, the first play written by an African-American woman to debut on Broadway. At the same time, an artist such as James Baldwin, chooses exile in Paris as he struggles to launch his literary career.

The last evening concludes with a look at the Black Arts Movement of the 1960s and how black artists continue to redefine and revolutionize not only African-American culture, but American culture with their new sense of black pride and self-determination.

"Not a Rhyme Time," the first hour segment, shows black artists making inroads in

Hollywood, Broadway and in popular music, most notably by way of the Motown sound. A cultural revolution begins as this new sound dominates the airwaves. Visual artists such as Romare Bearden, Faith Ringgold and others offer an alternative vision in representations of black art that challenge the aesthetics, power and ultimately the very existence of the so-called "mainstream." By the 1980s, Alice Walker writes about a black woman's quest for independence in *The Color Purple* and wins both the Pulitzer Prize and the outrage of some African Americans who condemn the images of black families she presents in her novel. In the last hour, "The Freedom You Will Take" explores the contemporary cultural landscape that is transformed by the power of African-American film, performance, dance, rap music and spoken word art forms. Spike Lee is acknowledged for his role in ushering in a new wave of independent films by and about African Americans. Viewers are also introduced to members of the younger generation of visual and literary artists who dare to challenge convention.

"People have looked to Henry Hampton's work for a broader understanding of our culture and history," says Tamara E. Robinson, vice president and director of national programming for Thirteen/WNET. "Airing this series is a tribute to his legacy. It will give viewers insight into some of the most provocative artistic contributions of the 20th century," she concludes.

To keep the spirit of *I'll Make Me a World's* impact alive long after the series ends, and to provide more information for use in and out of the classroom, Blackside Inc. has added an educational component that includes a website <http://www.blackside.com>. This comprehensive database includes a 20th century chronology of African-American art; profiles of the artists featured in the series; descriptions of dance, film, literature, music, theater and visual art education programs for students in grades K-12. The website will also contain biographies, video clips and transcripts of further in-depth interviews with the artists featured in the series as well as classroom activities for middle and high school students and teachers.

Major production funding for *I'll Make Me a World* was provided by the Ford Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, public television viewers and PBS. Additional funding was provided by the LuEsther T. Mertz Charitable Trust, Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, Dan Rothenberg, Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, National Black Programming Consortium, Joyce Foundation, Camille O. Cosby and William H. Cosby, Jr.

## CONGRESSMAN RECEIVES LETTER FROM CHRISTIANS OF NAGALAND: AMERICA SHOULD SUPPORT SELF-DETERMINATION IN SOUTH ASIA

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 17, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, recently delivered to me a letter from the government-in-exile of Nagaland praising my previous statement of February 11 on the oppression of Christians in India. The letter also calls for self-determination for all the nations of South Asia.

In the letter, the Prime Minister of Nagaland quotes Secretary of State Albright as a supporter of self-determination. On February 24, the *Washington Post* quoted the Secretary of State as saying, "ethnic groups demanding independence should be allowed to have their own nations." Currently, there are 17 freedom movements within India's borders. Yet the government of India refuses even to allow the Sikhs of Khalistan, the Christians of Nagaland, the Muslims of Kashmir, and the people of the other nations they occupy to decide this issue in a free and fair vote, the way that democratic countries decide these things. Instead, they have resorted to state terrorism against the people in these occupied nations.

Recently, there has been a wave of violence against Christians in India. Christians are merely the target of the moment. Sikhs, Muslims, Dalits (dark-skinned aboriginal people), and others have been subjected to similar violence.

Numerous Christian churches and other religious facilities have been destroyed since Christmas by Hindu extremists affiliated with the ruling BJP. A missionary and his two young sons were burned to death. Nuns have been raped. Priests have been murdered. A Christian religious festival was broken up by gunfire. Is this Indian secularism?

The Indian government has killed more than 200,000 Christians since 1947 and the Christians of Nagaland, in the eastern part of India, are involved in one of 17 freedom movements within India's borders. India has murdered more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984 and over 60,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, as well as many thousands of other people.

The holiest shrine in the Sikh religion, the Golden temple in Amritsar, was attacked by the Indian government. Gurdev Singh Kaunke, who was serving as Jathedar of the Akal Takht, the highest Sikh religious official, was killed in police custody by being torn in half. The police disposed of his body. He had been tortured before the Indian government decided to kill him. The very highly revered Babri mosque was destroyed by Hindu militants.

Next month marks two occasions, falling on the same day, that should bring these issues into focus: the 300th anniversary of the Sikh Nation and the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. It is an ironic coincidence that these anniversaries fall at the same time.

Thomas Jefferson was one of the leading voices for American independence and wrote the Declaration of Independence, which sets out the philosophical basis for the freedom that we built into our Constitution and that we enjoy today. In light of this religious oppression and the statements of Secretary Albright and others, I urge the Congress to take strong measures in support of self-determination in South Asia. We should put ourselves on record in support of a free and fair plebiscite in Punjab, Khalistan, in Kashmir, in Nagaland, and everywhere that people are demanding the right to determine their own future. We should impose the sanctions appropriate under the law for countries that practice religious oppression and violence. We should strongly urge the President to declare India a terrorist state. Finally, we should cut off U.S. aid to India until it begins to behave like a democracy and respects basic human rights, including the right to self-determination.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the letter from the Prime Minister of Nagaland in the RECORD.

PRIME MINISTER (ATO-KILONSER),  
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF NAGALAND,

March 12, 1999.

Hon. EDOLPHUS TOWNS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

(Through our good friend Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President, Council of Khalistan, 1901 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 802, Washington, DC 20006)

RESPECTED SIR: Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh sent us the proceedings and debates of the 106th Congress (First Session) dated Washington 11 February 1999. We have gone through your presentation, Hindu Nationalist Continue To Attack Christians in "Secular" India, with much appreciation and love.

In the light of the assertion of the truth made by U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright "that ethnic groups demanding independence should be allowed to have their own nations" (as told to the *Washington Post* in Paris on 24 February 1999), your statement that "we should openly declare U.S. support for self-determination for all the peoples of the subcontinent. By these measures we can help bring religious freedom and basic human rights to Christians, Sikhs, Muslims, and everyone else in South Asia" makes a lot of sense. Indeed, this is what the Indian-suppressed peoples have been wishing for all these years.

That, Sir, the principled stand you and other policy-makers of the U.S. have taken in this all-important matter has inspired many nationalities and ethnic groups that continue to languish in the merciless world of religious persecution and political suppression. Kindly accept the heartfelt gratitude of the Naga people.

Even as the Naga people pray with renewed hearts for their suffering brothers and sisters belonging to the Christian, Dalit, Muslim and Sikh communities, it is our request that you persevere in your fight for the rights of these oppressed nations and peoples to freedom and justice. May God bless you richly in your endeavor.

Respectfully yours,

TH. MUIVAH.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 18, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## MARCH 19

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on Medicare fraud issues.  
SD-124

## MARCH 22

10 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Youth Violence Subcommittee  
Criminal Justice Oversight Subcommittee  
To hold joint oversight hearings to review the Department of Justice firearm prosecutions.  
SD-226

1 p.m.  
Aging  
To hold hearings to examine the quality of care in nursing homes.  
SH-216

1:30 p.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Investigations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on securities fraud on the internet.  
SD-342

2 p.m.  
Armed Services  
Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee  
To hold closed and open hearings on Department of Defense policies and programs to combat terrorism.  
SR-222

## MARCH 23

9 a.m.  
Aging  
To hold hearings on a proposal to support family care givers.  
SD-106

9:30 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on issues relating to internet gambling.  
SD-226

Governmental Affairs  
Investigations Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on securities fraud on the internet.  
SD-342

10 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
African Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on Sudan's humanitarian crisis and the United States response.  
SD-419

2 p.m.  
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
Aging Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on Elder Abuse.  
SD-430

2:30 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on pending calendar business.  
S-116, Capitol

## MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 399, to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.  
SR-485

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on telecommunication broad band issues.  
SR-253

Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings on voluntary activities to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases.  
SD-406

Judiciary  
Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 3, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims.  
SD-226

Rules and Administration  
To hold hearings on campaign contribution limits.  
SR-301

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings to examine nuclear waste storage and disposal policy, including S. 608, to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.  
SD-366

10 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Ex-Prisoners of War, AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Retired Officers Association.  
345, Cannon Building

Armed Services  
Personnel Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Defense, focusing on active and reserve military and civilian personnel programs and the future years defense program.  
SR-222

2 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 323, to redesignate the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument as a national park and establish the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area; S. 338, to provide for the collection of fees for the making of motion pictures, television productions, and sound tracks in units

of the Department of the Interior; and S. 568, to allow the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture to establish a fee system for commercial filming activities in a site or resource under their jurisdictions.  
SD-366

Judiciary  
Criminal Justice Oversight Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the effect of State ethics rules on federal law enforcement.  
SD-226

Foreign Relations  
European Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on issues relating to the European Union, focusing on internal reform, enlargement, and a common foreign policy.  
SD-419

2:30 p.m.  
Armed Services  
SeaPower Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine littoral force protection and power projection in the 21st century.  
SR-232A

## MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold oversight hearings on the economic impacts of the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change.  
SD-366

10 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on issues relating to United States-Taiwan relations.  
SD-419

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe  
To hold joint hearings to examine certain issues concerning the return of property confiscated by fascist and communist regimes to their rightful owners in post-communist Europe.  
2255, Rayburn Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Aviation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation dealing with modernizing air traffic control programs.  
SR-253

Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to examine multiple program coordination in early childhood education.  
SD-342

2 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on satellite reform issues.  
SR-253

## APRIL 14

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine the published scandals plaguing the Olympics.  
SR-253

Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of welfare reform for Indians.  
SR-485

APRIL 21

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Bureau of Indian Affairs capacity and mission.

SR-485

2 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review the Memorandum of Understanding signed

by multiple agencies regarding the Lewis and Clark bicentennial celebration.

SD-366

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the results of the December 1998 plebiscite on Puerto Rico.

SH-216

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

345, Cannon Building